THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

VOL. XI—No. 16. PHILADELPHIA, TUESDAY, JANUARY 19, 1869. DOUBLE SHEET—THREE CENTS.

FIRST EDITION

EUROPE.

Mail Dates to Jan. 6.

Garibaldi's Recent Address—The Eastern Question and the Paris Conference—The Situation in Spain.

General Continental News

By an arrival at New York yesterday, we have mail advices from Europe to January 6.

SPAIN.

The Minister of the Interior on the Recent Insurrection.

Senor Sagosta, Minister of the Interior, on January 5 issued a circular, in which he attributes the insurrection in Cadiz and Malaga to the Reactionary party, mentioning as proof the Bourbon conspiracies discovered at Pampeluna, Burgos, and Barcelona. The circular says:—

"The Government has no intention of making a *coup d'etat*, or of disarming the citizen militia. The present agitation tends to prevent the carrying out of universal suffrage in Spain, the meeting of the Cortes, and the definitive constitution of the country, and has, moreover, the effect of paralyzing Spanish credit. The Government, aware of the manœuvres which are being employed, is resolved to preserve intact the sacred deposit of the National sovereignty, and to maintain order until the assembling of the Cortes, whose decision it respectfully awaits, and does not desire to influence."

Fighting in Malaga.

The Madrid *Gazette* publishes a detailed account of the recent rising at Malaga. The General-in-Chief of the army of Andalusia arrived in the town, it seems, early on the morning of the 31st ult., and a few hours later issued a proclamation declaring the place in a state of siege, and calling upon the militia, or volunteers, to surrender their arms in the course of the day. Some few had already done so the previous day, but the majority had refused, thrown up a number of barricades, and were prepared to fight. The Military Governor of Malaga had meanwhile met this hostile attitude by occupying all the strategic points of the town. The first encounter took place before the expiration of the delay the General-in-Chief had granted, viz., in the afternoon of the 31st ult., a battalion of chasseurs being, it is said, attacked by the insurgents. The struggle lasted till nine o'clock in the evening, by which hour the rioters were put to flight, and their barricades taken at the point of the bayonet. Early next morning an attempt was made to distribute the proclamation issued the day before; but the colonel charged with the duty was fired at, and the struggle recommenced. At nine there was a pause: the insurgents offered terms; the terms were rejected by the military authorities, and a quarter of an hour afterwards firing recommenced. The fort and two ships-of-war in the harbor then assisted the troops, but the resistance offered was so obstinate that even when night fell it had not been entirely overcome, although six hundred of the rioters had been made prisoners.

Release of Prisoners Taken at Malaga.

General Caballero, on January 4, released 600 of the prisoners taken by him during the recent fighting, but has detained 230 others, who will be tried before the tribunals.

The Carlist Conspiracy in Spain.

The *Gaulois* of January 5 states that the Carlist conspiracy discovered at Barcelona has ramifications in Saragossa, Tortosa and Lerida. According to the same paper several arrests among military men have been made, and compromising papers have been seized by the authorities.

Voice of the London Press on the Situation in Spain.

The London *Daily News* of the 4th says:—The Spanish revolution has not yet passed out of its stage of violence. * * * The chiefs of the Provisional Government have shown Spain with what ease a revolution can be made. They have not shown how a permanent government can be established, nor formed a government which Spain may be disposed to keep. The revolution was made by the soldiery, the people of Spain acquiescing and approving. If it is not to be a mere mutiny of the army the nation should be promptly consulted. Doubtless between the republican feeling of the towns and the monarchical feeling of the country there is a latent conflict embarrassing to the authorities. But the Fabian policy of delay has not the promise of success, and nothing can be more dangerous than to allow time and opportunity for armed risings and bloody restorations of order, such as those which Cadiz and Malaga have just witnessed.

The London *Post* observes:—The difficulty of the monarchists still is what it ever was, the want of any presentable monarch around whom to rally; and this is certainly a grave disadvantage, for the innate spirit of loyalty which distinguishes the Spanish people, and which, if it had but a worthy object, might be developed to any extent, runs a great risk of dying out for want of such an object. It is extremely unfortunate for them that the Duke of Montpensier should have managed to make such a poor figure throughout the revolution. He had not emerged from the discredit which his non-appearance at Cadiz with the returning generals had brought upon him, when he was made to appear ridiculous through the inglorious ending of his offer to help the Provisional Government against the Cadiz insurgents. Since then he has been the chosen butt of the Spanish newspapers, and it can hardly be expected that the high-spirited and sensitive nation to rule whom he now openly aspires will pardon him both, though it might have overlooked one of these incidents. Don Carlos, though he has the advantage of having made no overt mistakes, can command even fewer suffrages than the Duke de Montpensier, and there is no other serious candidate in the field; while the expedient of choosing one of the princely minors who are supposed to have pretensions to the throne and of keeping the place of the chosen one by a regent would only prolong the interregnum under more unfavorable conditions.

On the whole, the more Spanish affairs unfold themselves the less hope does there seem to be of a smooth progress to a satisfactory settlement of the country in new paths. But the Cortes Constituyentes may yet save the country from anarchy. Whether they will do so must depend upon the amount of tact, moderation, and, above all, of unselfish patriotism which the forthcoming elections may produce.

ENGLAND.

British Comments on China.

From the London Telegraph, Jan. 5.

* * * Were China opened up by railways and spanned by telegraph wires, it would through force of habit begin to lose its present dread of foreigners and the danger of attacks on our countrymen would disappear. But many even of those who know China will scout such an idea as absurd. China, the most stubbornly antiquated of countries, echoing with the sound of the railway whistle! The notion might seem as preposterous as the plan of making a railway to the moon. Nevertheless, with all their hatred of foreigners, the Chinese have a keen eye to the main chance. Let them see that a thing is profitable, and, after hesitating for a time, they will use it. Show them that railways and telegraphs will pay, and in the course of a generation the Stephensons and the Wheatstones of the West will have effected a vast change in the Celestial land. Already, indeed, the appliances of modern civilization have done much to shorten the distance between the West and the East. Take one striking example of the fact. Kiakhta is a town on the border line between China and Asiatic Russia. A telegram sent from that town at half-past ten on Saturday morning last arrived at our Foreign Office on Sunday morning. Some time ago it was a boast that by means of pony mails letters could be sent from Pekin to Kiakhta in three weeks. But let a telegraph be constructed between that capital and the frontier town, and London might communicate with Pekin in a single day. Thus our diplomatic agents in China could at once receive instructions direct from headquarters, and the risk of war between the two countries would be proportionately lessened. The great fact, however, is, that the telegraphic agency has at last made its way even into the remote, untravelled wilds of Central Asia, and that the most distant and most thinly peopled countries are obtaining the means of instantaneously communicating with the centres of civilization.

The Ritualistic Excitements.

From the London Star, Jan. 4.

For a time the ritualists are likely to have public attention all to themselves. When a boy goes up for punishment he is followed by the eyes of the whole school; they have an engaging curiosity to see "how he takes it." There is much the same curiosity in regard to the ritualists, for whom the late judgment may be said to be in a certain sense penal. So far as we are able to judge from what has been made public, ritualistic opinion is pretty evenly divided between submission and resistance. At the meeting at the Freemasons' tavern on Wednesday, however, the voices for submission seemed to have it; at least nearly all the more responsible ministers counselled moderation. But in this there was a good deal of the moderation of the man who keeps cool that he may hit the harder. Dr. Pusey advised submission, but protested against the court. Mr. Mackonochie very sensibly said that as he had pleaded before the court he should abide by its decision. There were some fire-eaters, though, under Mr. Bennett, of Frome, and Mr. Nugee, who were for open war. One sentence, from the published account of these proceedings is eloquent in its suggestiveness. "No ear of secession, except among ladies, seemed to be entertained." We are puzzled to know whether to treat this as a stupid imputation on the good sense of the sex, or to compliment the ritualists on their knowledge of the feminine nature. The event will show.

What the English Ritualists Will Do.

The Rev. Mr. Mackonochie has addressed the following letter to the London *Times*:—

ST. ALBAN'S CLERGY HOUSE, Brooke street, Holborn, E. C., Feast of the Circumcision, 1869.—My Dear Lord Archbishop:—I beg to acknowledge, with many thanks, your Grace's very kind letter of December 29, which has since appeared in the *Times* newspaper. The subject is one which deeply concerns many, both clergy and laity, and not myself alone; it is, moreover, at this time the matter of their most serious consideration. Under these circumstances, I feel sure that your Grace will excuse me from entering into any detailed discussion of the question.

"I cannot, however, close this question without specially thanking you or the great personal kindness and consideration which I have received from your Grace during the last ten years. Believe me, my dear Lord Archbishop, yours very truly and respectfully,

"ALEX. HERIOT MACKONOCHIE."

ITALY.

Garibaldi's Address to the Electors of Ozieri.

Garibaldi, who some months ago resigned his seat as a member of the Italian Chamber, has just been re-elected by the town of Ozieri, in Sardinia. In the address of thanks which he has sent to the electors, and which is dated Caprera, December 24, he says he finds himself strangely embarrassed between his affection for the people and his repugnance to approach a government which, to use the expression employed by a distinguished Englishman towards that of Naples in 1860, may be called the "negation of God." He and his friends, he adds, although republicans, accepted the monarchy in good faith, and only asked that it should ameliorate the condition of the people and maintain its dignity towards other nations, and destroy the "vampire" by which Italy has been for ages oppressed. Garibaldi goes on to say that he does not like bitter words, and that he should have respected any Government whatever which did good; but he denies that the Government of Italy can do anything but commit exactions, squander the substance of the people, and become the agent of a foreign power. He then refers to the expedition against Rome which was terminated by the disaster of Montana, and maintains that the disaster was entirely brought about by the treachery of the Italian Government. In conclusion Garibaldi says that he accepts the office to which he has been elected, not because of the personal inviolability which it confers—for his constituents know how that is respected in Italy—but because of his affection for the people, whom he undertakes to serve, "badly perhaps," but still with all his heart and soul.

FRANCE.

The French Emperor's New Year's Speech.

We have already published the Emperor's brief address to the Diplomatic Corps on New Year's Day. To the congratulations of the Deputies his Majesty replied:—"Every year the co-operation of the Legislative Body becomes more indispensable to the preservation in France of that real liberty which can only prosper through respect for the laws and a just balance of power. It is always, therefore, with lively satisfaction that I receive the expression of your devoted and patriotic sentiments."

To the members of the Court of Cassation the Emperor addressed the following:—"The sense of justice must penetrate now more than ever our national customs; it is the most sure guarantee of liberty."

His Majesty spoke as follows to the clergy:—"The congratulations of the clergy move me deeply: their prayers sustain and console us. From what is going on in the world we can see how indispensable it is to assert the great principles of Christianity, which teach us virtue, that we may know how to live, and immortality, that we may know how to die."

THE EASTERN QUESTION.

An Appeal to the Patriotism of the Greek Nation.

Athens, Dec. 26, 1868.—The Ministers have addressed the following proclamation to the Greek nation:—

Fellow-citizens:—You know already the circumstances in which the country stands. His Majesty's Government, supported by the representatives of the nation, works ardently to procure the necessary means to uphold the rights of the country and the national honor. It is also fully convinced that in acting, as it has till now, in accord with the feeling manifested by the entire nation it will worthily uphold the rights of the country and completely meet the national expectations. The competent Ministers have appointed everywhere committees to collect voluntary contributions to procure the material means which are indispensable. Fellow-citizens, patriotism, which has always been the characteristic of the Hellenes, is the most solid basis of the governmental measures. This is why the Government makes this appeal to you with every confidence, convinced, as it is, that it will have your whole support.

ATHENS, Dec. 12 (24), 1868.

Signed:—D. Bulgaris, President; P. Delyannis, Minister for Foreign Affairs; N. Canaris, Minister for the Navy; General Spiro Milis, Minister for War; A. Mavromichalis, Minister for Public Instruction, etc.

The following is an extract from the circular above alluded to, and which the Ministers of Home Affairs and of Finance have addressed to the prefects, sub-prefects, and tax receivers of the Greek kingdom:—

* * * We have no information to convey to you relative to voluntary contributions; they depend on the free will and feelings of the subscribers; but every subscription, however small, shall be accepted. As to money deposits on loans, the commission in general, and each commissioner in particular, are requested to constantly inform the citizens of the advantages derived from the 28,000,000 loan voted on the 12th (24th) April, 1867, copies of which law are forwarded to the competent authorities. According to that law, every treasury bond has a nominal value of 280 drachmas, but they really are worth but 224 drachmas. The interest has been fixed by the law of last year at eight per cent. of the nominal capital. Therefore it reaches ten per cent. However, the Government, wishing to give to the capitalists greater advantages than those granted to Treasury bondholders inscribed till now, has raised the rate to nine per cent. on the nominal capital—viz., eleven per cent. on the real capital. That law, already sanctioned, will be published in the official government paper. The loan is sunk every six months by the drawing of bonds. The bonds so drawn are reimbursed at the rate of 280 drachmas, instead of 240 really given by the capitalist. Thus, it is a net profit of twenty-five per cent. on the paid up capital. Full and secure guarantees are given for the sinking fund and the payment of interest. The receipts of the customs at Athens, the Piræus and Patras exceed every six months by a third the sum required for that purpose. The commissioners, having in view the advantages of the said loan, are to impress upon and convince, ceaselessly, the capitalists, that while they lend their money on advantageous terms they furnish at the same time the Government with the necessary means to fulfil the important duties in connection with the present state of affairs. It is important that you should explain to the citizens that the actual circumstances are urgent, and that any loss of time and want of funds will have deplorable consequences. The Government, reckoning upon the pure patriotism of the Hellenes and on the duties which the country imposes on all, is fully convinced that every one, rich or poor, will give it assistance and enable it to assert, nobly and worthily, the national rights. The commission, acting as a whole, or each member acting in particular, will send to the tax receivers, who have received instructions to that effect, the names of the voluntary subscribers or of the subscribers to the loan. The Government reckon also on your patriotism in the fulfilment of your duties. We think it useless to insist again that the question concerned is daily becoming more and more urgent; therefore, as soon as you shall have received this circular you will meet and begin your work in earnest.

Athens, Dec. 12 (24), 1868. D. BULGARIS.

Meeting of the Conference.

The *Turquie* of Constantinople, of January 4, publishes an article under the above head, in which it says:—"Russia having taken initiatory steps towards eliciting a diplomatic decision, has done so under the veil of exaggerated liberalism; nevertheless, her designs are sufficiently apparent. Ever since the year 1856 it has always been Russia who sought to revive the Eastern question, and now Russia, aware that the insurrection in Crete has terminated owing to the energetic attitude of the Porte, proposes a conference, which it is impossible for the powers to refuse to join without incurring heavy responsibilities. Russia hopes that the result of such conference will be the abandonment of the measures adopted by the Porte for the expulsion of the Hellenes. The Turkish Government, however, will not submit to the discussion of her legitimate acts of self-defense. Should such a step be taken, its Plenipotentiary would at once retire, and the Conference would collapse." The article concludes by advising Russia to be careful, since another war might indeed be more disastrous than was the Crimean War.

PERRY'S VICTORY.

The Survivors of the Great Event.

The New Orleans *Picayune* of January 3 says:—The officer of the war of 1812, who furnished a recent correction on this subject has received a letter from the eminent Dr. Taliaferro, of Cincinnati, from which he sends the following extract:—

I have received a lengthy obituary notice of Dr. Usher Parsons, of Providence, Rhode Island. He died on the 19th of December, 1868, aged eighty years. He was the last surviving commissioned officer of the Perry victory. There were seven of us at the inauguration of the O. H. Perry monument September 10, 1860.

Stephen Chaplin, Parsons informed me, now of Buffalo, New York, was a sailing master, and not a commissioned officer. He commanded the Scorpion, and fired the first and last gun in the memorable victory 10th of September, 1813. He informs me by letter that his health is delicate, and has been confined to his room for the last twelve months from wounds received in 1814. James Artles and John Tucker, of the Caledonia, were with me at Cleveland in 1860: the former died in April, 1866, the latter in November, 1865, natives of Mason county, Kentucky. Both belonged to Captain John Payne's troop of cavalry—the same company to which I belonged. We three, and eighteen others of Payne's company, volunteered at Camp Seneca, and were headed by our venerated chieftain, General William Henry Harrison, down the Sandusky Bay to Perry's fleet.

Major McLean, of the Niagara, a pauper of Erie, Pennsylvania, ninety-two years of age, walks to town, one mile, in pleasant weather, with a stick only, and a broken hip fractured ten years ago.

Yet another, town and State not mentioned:—There is a town pauper, eighty-two years of age, in Middletown, who was in the battle of Lake Erie, was one of the seven that rowed Commodore Perry from the Lawrence to the Niagara, received three wounds in the action, and carries in his chest a ball that he received on that day.

MAIL ROBBERY.

Daring Theft in Pittsburg.

The Pittsburg *Commercial* of yesterday morning relates the following:—

A bold attempt was made to rob the mail at the Union depot Saturday evening. It is stated that about half-past 7 o'clock, while the mail car of the Fast Line Express on the Pennsylvania Railroad was standing on the track, the mail agent stepped into the front portion of the car to attend to some business. While he was absent a man walked up on the dark side of the car, and reaching his hand inside, drew out one of the long iron-bound mail boxes filled with mail matter, took it to a fence near by and put it through the railing. He then coolly returned, and was about to pass out through the depot when he was arrested by Officer Johnston, who had been informed by Mr. Henry Kegey, the Depot Master, of the movement of the man. The box was then recovered, and the man conveyed to the lock up by Officers Johnson and Wilson. He is to have a hearing to-day before a United States Commissioner. The accused is a respectably dressed man, with black whiskers, and of rather prepossessing appearance. He denies all knowledge of the robbery; says he is a respectable citizen from New Haven, Connecticut and his name is Barnes. It is supposed that it was the intention of the robber to leave the box by the fence until the train left, when he could easily get it and remove the contents. It is stated by those connected with the Post Office Department that boxes have been missed several times at the Union depot, and found afterwards on the hillside near by, broken up and the contents missing. The matter will be thoroughly investigated. Perhaps this arrest may throw some light on the former robberies.

THE LINCOLN ASSASSINATION.

The Alleged Confessions of Samuel B. Arnold and Atzerott.

The Baltimore *American* of yesterday introduces two remarkable papers, as follows:—

"Now that the trial of John Surratt for participation in the assassination of President Lincoln has been thrown out of court through the technicalities of the law, and he is announced as preparing for press a narrative of the whole transaction it may serve a good purpose to give publicity to the following statement of Samuel B. Arnold, one of the prisoners at the Dry Tortugas, made in Baltimore, voluntarily, four days after the assassination.

We also give the confession of Atzerodt, made in his cell on the night before the execution. Both of these confessions we have in our possession, in the handwriting of the prisoners; and they have hitherto not been made public, under the expectation that they would be used in the trial of John Surratt. The confession of Arnold was made in the office of Marshal McPhail on the 18th of April, 1865, immediately on his being brought to this city from Fortress Monroe. He sat down at a desk and voluntarily wrote it without any questioning. The confession of Atzerodt was made in his cell at Washington, on the night before his execution. He asked for paper, and it is written with a lead pencil, the disconnected manner of it indicating the state of mind of the prisoner.

Arnold's "confession" is addressed "to whom it may concern," and says, first, that he met J. Wilkes Booth at Barnum's Hotel, Baltimore, in September, 1864, by special invitation. He had been his schoolmate at St. Timothy's Hall, in 1852, and had not met him since. The meeting was a very social one at first. Michael O'Laughlin soon joined them, and conversation turned upon the Confederacy, of which all three were enthusiastic admirers. Then ensued the proposition by J. Wilkes Booth of kidnapping President Lincoln, carrying him to Richmond, and so compel an exchange of all the prisoners in Federal hands. Arnold and O'Laughlin consented to enter into the conspiracy, and swore to divulge the secret to no one. Months passed after this before anything was done. Booth then made his appearance with a trunk, in which he had two guns, cap cartridges (Spencer rifles), revolvers, knives, belts, cartridge boxes, cartridges, caps, canteens, all fully fixed for service, which were to be used in case of pursuit, and two pair of handcuffs to handcuff the President. He gave the pistols, knives, and handcuffs to O'Laughlin and Arnold, to ship to Washington. They carried them to Washington, and, after arriving there, Booth told them partially of his theatre plan, but they were left in the dark for a month or two. He was continually in the company of a man named John Surratt, who was then unknown to them. They were entirely idle in the meantime, explaining the fact by talking about oil stock speculations. In the latter part of March, 1865, Arnold met Booth, Surratt, Atzerodt, O'Laughlin, and two other parties. The plan of seizing the President was then definitely agreed upon, and each was assigned his part. The lights being out, Arnold was to rush into the private box and seize the President, while Atzerodt and J. Wilkes Booth were to handcuff him and lower him on the stage. Moseby was to catch and hold him till we got down. Surratt and another man were to be on the other side of the Eastern Branch bridge to facilitate escape. It was afterwards changed to Moseby and Booth to catch him in the box, and to lower him to Arnold on the stage. O'Laughlin and the unknown were to put the lights out, and Surratt and Atzerodt to be on the other side of the bridge. Arnold said it could not be accomplished. If that they could get him out of the box and to the bridge they would be stopped by the sentinel. "Shoot the sentinel," said Booth. Arnold said that would not do, for if an alarm was given there the whole thing was up, and, as for me, I wanted a chance for escape and success. Michael O'Loughlin wanted to argue the same way. Booth was irritable and threatening. The meeting broke up without a settlement. The Richmond authorities, so far as Arnold knew, had no knowledge of the conspiracy. In a few days after Arnold cut loose from it entirely. He got employment at Fortress Monroe, and never saw or corresponded with Booth again. He never heard Booth speak of killing Lincoln, and did not suspect that such could be the result. The plan of escaping with the President after getting him out of the theatre was to place him in the buggy purchased for the purpose, and cross Eastern Branch bridge. Surratt and Atzerodt were to follow them to where a boat was concealed; turn the horse loose, place the President in the boat, and cross the Potomac to the Virginia shore, and thence to make their way to Richmond. Surratt knew the route, and was to act as pilot. Besides these written statements of Arnold, he verbally communicated the fact that Booth was the correspondent of Doctors Mudd, Garland, and Queen.

Atzerodt confessed to having been personally concerned in the murder itself, gives some interesting details, and directly involves John Surratt in all that pertained to the capture of the President.

CABINET SPECULATIONS.

Who May and May Not be Appointed as Secretary of War.

The New York *Tribune's* correspondent, without wishing to commit himself by announcing the "coming men," gives us the following information:—

Of General Rawlins, it is to be said that only two considerations can prevent his going into the Cabinet. One is his very uncertain health; the other, Grant's possible unwillingness to lose the immediate personal service on which he has leaned since 1861. To these may perhaps be added General Rawlins' own disinclination to undertake work with which he has little familiarity, and in which he has not hitherto been specially interested. General Schofield's friends firmly believed, three weeks ago, that he was sure to be retained in the War Department. He went in by Grant's advice; he has given Grant more than satisfaction; he has been trusted, especially during the campaign, with almost unlimited use of Grant's authority and name: he has managed affairs at the South, during a most critical period, with signal discretion.

But, on the other hand, Grant has often expressed his belief that, as a general rule, army officers should avoid civilian positions, and a bill that seems to be approved by a great many of his supporters in Congress is aimed directly at such cases as that of Schofield. On the whole, it is certain that the present Secretary of War, like Senator Wade, will be "taken care of," but not at all certain that he will continue in the post whose duties he now discharges so acceptably. Mr. Stanton's case is complicated in many ways. There was a time when General Grant was reported as complaining to Mr. Johnson that the Secretary of War commanded the army, instead of the General-in-Chief. Then there came a time when these officers co-operated most cordially in movements distasteful to Mr. Johnson. No man has warmer backing among Republicans than Mr. Stanton; and no man has bitterer enemies, open or concealed, among the army people—from Sherman down—among whom Grant's most intimate associates are found.

Mr. Stanton is probably sincere in saying that he is willing to retire to private life; and it is certain that his health forbids his undertaking again such labors as made his administration of the War Department a marvel. He is talked of for the State Department and for the Treasury; but many of Grant's friends doubt whether the "heroic practice" for which he was famous would exactly suit the wants of either our diplomacy or our finance. On the other hand, there is an opinion, much talked of, that, if the country were raked with a drag-net, no two other public men could be brought up concerning whom there would be such a moral certainty that they would collect the revenue and drive out the thieves, as concerning Edwin M. Stanton and Benjamin F. Butler. Butler is out of the question, of course; but there is no doubt that this consideration weighs largely with the President elect in Stanton's favor.

SECOND EDITION

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

The Delaware Senatorship—Western Railroad Subsidies—St. Louis Officials in Duress—The Indian War.

Financial and Commercial

FROM DOVER.

The Delaware Senatorial Election.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

DOVER, Jan. 19.—Thomas F. Bayard, Esq., and the Hon. James A. Bayard were to-day unanimously elected United States Senators from Delaware, the former to serve six years from the 4th of March, and the latter for the remainder of the present term, expiring on that date.

FROM ST. LOUIS.

Railroad Subsidies—Retaining Public Moneys.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 19.—A memorial to Congress has been adopted in the Missouri Senate asking for a subsidy to complete the Central Pacific Railroad eastward to the one hundredth meridian. A similar memorial has been introduced into the Kansas Legislature. The Union Pacific Road, it is rumored, will not ask for another subsidy, but will sanction the completion of the other route.

It is rumored to-day that Comptroller Dregendorf, ex-Comptroller Watt, and ex-Auditor's Clerk Garrell have been indicted for retaining public money in their possession without authority of law—one of the results of the investigation into city finances.

FROM OMAHA.

The Indians — Northwestern Railroad Enterprise.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

OMAHA, Jan. 19.—Letters from Fort Randall report the Indians on the new Upper Missouri reservation quietly enjoying their Government rations. The troops at Forts Randall and Sully are in good health. The election of officers of the Sioux City and Columbus Railroad resulted in the choice of W. Adair for president, and G. D. Graff for vice-president. It is expected the road will secure a land grant from the Legislature, now in session, to enable them to prosecute the work.

Trial of a Priest.

HOLYOKE, Jan. 19.—Rev. Patrick S. Harkins, a Catholic priest of this town, was to-day tried on a charge of assault and battery on Cornelius O'Leary, a parishioner, and prominent citizen, and fined ten dollars and costs. O'Leary was publicly excommunicated on Sunday last.

Fatal Accident.

WORCESTER, Jan. 19.—John C. Kinley, a harness maker, was run over and killed by a train of cars, near West Newton, last night.

THE EUROPEAN MARKETS.

By Atlantic Cable.

This Morning's Quotations.

LONDON, Jan. 19—A. M.—Consols for money, 92¾; for account, 92⅞@93. U. S. 5-20s firm at 75½. American stocks steady; Erie Railroad, 26¾; Illinois Central, 93.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 19—A. M.—Cotton dull; upland middlings, 11⅜d.; Orleans middlings, 11½d.; sales to-day estimated at 10,000 bales. The shipments of Cotton from Bombay to the 16th was 10,000 bales.

California Wheat, 11s. 6d.@11s. 8d; No. 2 red Western, 9s. 8d. 9s. 9d.

HAVRE, Jan. 19—A. M.—Cotton closed easier last night; low middlings afloat, 136f.

This Afternoon's Quotations.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 19—12·30 P. M.—Provisions unchanged.

HAVRE, Jan. 19—P. M.—Cotton opened heavy both on the spot and afloat at 133f. on the spot, and 135f. afloat.

LONDON, Jan. 19—1 P. M.—Consols 92⅞, for both money and account. U. S. 5-20s, 75½. American stock market steady at last quotations.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 19.—1 P. M.—Cotton easier, but not lower. Lard quiet and steady. Tallow firmer.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 19—2 A. M.—The markets for yarns and fabrics at Manchester are less favorable and cause a dullness. No. 2 red Western Wheat, 9s. 7d.@9s. 8d.; Corn, 35s. 6d. for old mixed Western, and 34s.@34s. 6d. for new.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, Jan. 19.—Stocks strong. Chicago and Rock Island, 129¾; Reading, 95½; Canton Company, 5¾; Erie, 39½; Cleveland and Toledo, 103½; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 89; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 124; Michigan Central, 117½; Michigan Southern, 92; New York Central, 165¾; Illinois Central, 1 8; Cumberland preferred 37½; Virginia 6s, 61½; Missouri 6s, 87½; 5-20s 1862, 113½; do. 1864, 109½; do. 1865, 110⅛; new 108½; 10-40s 107½; Gold, 135½. Money, 7 per cent. Exchange, 109½.

Stock Quotations by Telegraph—1 P. M.

Glendinning, Davis & Co. report through their New York house the following:—

N. Y. Cent. R	165⅝	Western Union T.	34⅝
N. Y. and E. R	39¼	Cleveland and Tol	103⅝
Phil. and Rea. R	95½	Tol. & Wabash R	62⅝
Mich. S. and N. I. R.	92⅞	Mil. & St. P. com	74⅝
Cle. and Pitt. R	89½	Adam Express Co	57
Chi. and N. W. com.	82½	Wells, Fargo & Co	25¼
Chic. and N. W. prf.	88¼	U. S. Express Co	46
Chi. and R. I. R	129¾	Tennessee 6s	67
Pis. F. W. and Chi.	124½	Gold	135⅛
Pa. M. Steam. Co	121¾	Market steady.	

JERSEY EXCITED.

The Millville Inhabitants See a Ghost.

Lethargic New Jersey is now and then roused up by a second-rate sensation. Now it is a ghost. The Millville *Republican* says:—"For some ten days past our citizens have been agitated by the rumor that a gaunt and ferocious individual, in the guise of his satanic majesty, had appeared in divers places in this city, to the terror of pedestrians who were out after 10 o'clock at night, and women and children especially have been cautious how they ventured from home. No two persons can agree as to his precise appearance. Some describe him as clad in a long black robe, with horns upon his head, and emitting flashes of sulphurous flame, altogether a terrible bugbear. Others say it is a man clad in a black robe, but minus horns and sulphur. There is no doubt, however, that some individual, not having the fear of the law before his eyes, and 'being moved and instigated by the devil,' as the bills of indictment say, has for some purpose, best known to himself, adopted a disguise, and is engaged in frightening women and children at night. He is wanted. He is immediately desired. Mayor Corson wants to see him. Constable Johnson yearns for his society. The lock-up has been handsomely fitted up for his accommodation. Divers parties are 'going for him.' He may smell powder. He may feel lead. Had he not better stop his foolishness before he gets himself into trouble? We think he had."

Americans in Paris.

List of Americans registered at the banking-office of Messrs. James W. Tucker & Co., Nos. 3 and 5 Rue Scribe, Paris—furnished by Smith, Randolph & Co., Philadelphia—for the week ending December 31, 1868:—

H. P. Kidder and family, and Miss Mosher, Boston; C. E. Habicht, New York; Mr. and Mrs. William R. Sands, New York, and Miss Gardiner, Gardiner's Island, New York; Mr. and Mrs. James W. Clark, and J. Winslow Clark, Oxford, New York; Rev. L. R. Brewer, Carthage, New York; Mr. and Mrs. Luther Gilbert, and Miss Addie Gilbert, Boston; Alden J. Adams, New York; Dr. D. T. Fiske and wife, Newburyport, Mass., and Mrs. D. C. Scudder, Miss Veda Scudder, and Miss Julia M. Dutton, Auburndale, Mass., and Miss Ella Walworth, Boston; Arthur C. Walworth, Boston; Mr. and Mrs. William Henry Wells, Miss Julia C. Wells, Miss Charlotte H. Parker, and Miss Katharine R. Parker, New York; Mr. Eliot Smith, Mrs. Augustus F. Smith, and Miss Florence Smith, New York; Mrs. M. C. Brantingham, Miss Elizabeth K. Hawley, and Mr. F. F. Brantingham, Conn.; William Herrick and family, and Miss H. P. Williams, New York; J. McKaye, New York; Charles H. Farnham, New York; George F. Herbert, New York; Charles R. Walsh, New York; Mr. and Mrs. J. Mattison and Miss Mattison, New York; Mr. and Mrs. B. S. Osbon, New York; F. S. Dobbins and family, Chicago, Ill.; C. C. Copeland, Chicago; Mr. and Mrs. Jas. C. Wilson, and William Kummel Wilson, Brooklyn; E. Bement, Staten Island, New York; L. W. Carryl, New York; D. B. Strong, Pennsylvania; G. W. Sanford, New York; Francis G. Young, New York; Rev. J. H. Carroll, New Haven; Mr. and Mrs. Henry A. Hurlbut, New York; Charles P. Corbit, New York; A. R. Eno and family, New York; Mr. and Mrs. Frank Warden, New York; Mr. and Mrs. George A. Hearn, New York.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH,
Tuesday, Jan. 19, 1869.

The Money market is rather easier, but the rates are without any material change. Call loans rule at 6@8 per cent. First-class mercantile paper ranges from 8@10 per cent. per annum. The stock market was inactive this morning, but prices were unsettled and rather lower. In Government securities there was very little movement. City loans were unchanged; the new issue sold at 100¾.

Railroad shares were the most active on the list. Camden and Amboy sold at 129½, a slight decline; Pennsylvania Railroad at 57¼, a decline of ¼; Lehigh Valley at 55½, no change; Philadelphia and Erie at 27, no change; and Reading at 47 44-100, a decline of ⅛. 67½ was bid for Norristown; 33½ for North Pennsylvania; 33¼ for Catawissa preferred; and 48½ for Northern Central.

City Passenger Railroad shares were unchanged. Fifth and Sixth sold at 35¼; 17 was bid for Thirteenth and Fifteenth; 10¾ for Hestonville; and 37 for Green and Coates.

Bank shares were firmly held at full prices. Mechanics' sold 31½; 235 was bid for North America; 123 for Farmers' and Mechanics'; 108 for Southwark; 109 for Kensington; 73½ for City; 44½ for Consolidation; 68½ for Corn Exchange; and 123 for Central National.

Canal shares were firmly held. Schuylkill Navigation preferred sold at 20½, a slight advance; and Lehigh Navigation at 29⅛@29¼, no change; 10 was bid for Schuylkill Navigation common; 72 for Morris Canal preferred; and 12¾ for Susquehanna Canal.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY
Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

FIRST BOARD.

$100 City 6s, Old.kso.	96½	5 sh Penna R	57¼
$8500 do. New..ls.	100½	10 do	57¼
$2500 do......New..	1.0½	105 do......b10.	57¾
$500 N P R 6s	89	200 do......s30.	57½
$500 N Pa 10s......3.	109	100 do	57½
$700 Sch N 6s, '82	69	32 do......ls.	57½
$1000 Leh N 6s, '84	82½	8 do	57¼
$3000 Leh 6s.gold l	88½	18 do	57¼
16 sh Mech Bk	31½	5 do	57¼
50 sh C & Am.c&p	129½	19 do	57¾
8 sh Leh V R	55½	6 do	57¼
10 sh 5th & 6th......c.	35¼	200 sh St Nich Coal	1
100 sh Sch N Pf	20½	100 sh Phil & E...Sat.	27
300 sh Leh N...ls..b.0.	29½	100 sh Cata Pf......b.0.	33⅜
100 do......s60.	29⅛		

—Messrs. Jay Cooke & Co. quote Government securities, etc., as follows:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 112¼@112½; 5-20s of 1862, 113¼@113½; 5-20s, 1864, 109⅛@109½; 5-20s, Nov., 1865, 110@110¼; July, 1865, 108⅛@108⅜; do., 1867, 108⅜@109; do. 1868, 108⅝@109⅛; 10-40s, 107⅞@108. Union Pacific bonds, 101½@101¾. Gold, 135⅛.

—Messrs. De Haven & Brother, No. 40 South Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 1 P. M.:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 112¼@112½; do. 1862, 113¼@113½; do., 1864, 109@109¼; do., 1865, 109⅞@110⅛; do. 1865, new, 108⅛@108⅜; do., 1867, new, 108⅛@108⅜; do., 1868, 108⅞@109; do., 5s, 10-40s, 107⅛@107¼. Due Compound Interest Notes, 19¼; Gold, 135½@135⅝; Silver, 130½@132½.

Philadelphia Trade Report.

TUESDAY, Jan. 19.—The depression which has marked the course of the Flour market for some time past still continues, and prices are barely maintained. Small sales to the home consumers at $5@5·25 for superfine; $6@6·25 for extras; $7·25@8 for Iowa Wisconsin, and Minnesota extra family; $8·50@10·50 for Pennsylvania Ohio, and Indiana do. do.: and $11@13 for fancy lots. Rye Flour is taken only in a small way at $7·50@8. Corn Meal is without improvement.

In the Wheat market there is no new feature to present, the inquiry being extremely limited and confined to small lots for immediate consumption. We quote red at $1·80@1·90; amber at $2@2·05; and white at $2·15@2·35. Small sales of Rye are reported at $1·60@1·62. There is very little Corn coming in, and it meets a steady inquiry; sales of 2000 bushels new yellow at 87@88c. for damp; and 90@92c. for dry. Oats are rather quiet. We quote Western at 72@75c.; and Pennsylvania and Southern at 60@65c.

Cloverseed is in good request, and 1500 bushels were disposed of at $9 ⅌ 64 lbs. Timothy is 50c. ⅌ bushel better; and we notice a sale of 100 bushels from second hands at $3·75. Flaxseed is taken at $2·62@2·65, an advance.

Bark is quiet, and in the absence of sales we quote No. 1 Quercitron at $40 ⅌ ton.

—Buffalo is overrun with vagrants.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

For additional Marine News see Inside Pages.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA..............JANUARY 19.

STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE.

7 A. M..........28 | 11 A. M..........35 | 2 P. M..........36

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Steamship Juniata, Hoxie, from New Orleans via Havana 13th inst., with cotton, molasses, etc., to Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Co.

Correspondence of the Philadelphia Exchange.

LEWES, Del., Jan. 17—6 P. M.—The following vessels from Philadelphia went to sea last night and today:—Barques Ermina, for Liverpool; New York, for Matanzas; schrs E. Bailey, for Barbados, and Argus Eye, for Sagua la Grande.

Mr. Henry Long, pilot, landed this evening and reports that the schr General Grant, from Baltimore for Camden, Me., while in the act of coming to harbor last night, struck on the Breakwater, which caused her to leak a little. A survey was held to-day, and pronounced her seaworthy, and will depart to-morrow for destination.

JOSEPH LAFETRA.

MEMORANDA.

Ship Charlotte, Strachan, hence, at Malaga 26th ult.

Steamship Fanita, Freeman, hence, at New York yesterday.

Barque Augustine, Watt, hence, at Antwerp 5th instant.

Barque Salmi, Eckholm, hence, at Brouwershaven 3d inst.

Barque Brilliant, Gregory, hence, at Havre 4th inst.

Brig Romaine, Card, for Philadelphia, cleared at Liverpool 4th inst.

Brig Julia E. Arey, Babbidge, hence, at New York yesterday.

Schr M. D. Cranmer, Cranmer, hence, at Providence 16th inst.

Schrs Theodore Dean, Babbitt, from Providence; Haseltine, Freeman, from Newport; and Henry Parker, Parker, from New Haven, all for Philadelphia, at New York yesterday.

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS—COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

The Dismemberment of Utah—A Blow at Brigham Young.

From the N. Y. Times.

The new House bill to diminish the Territory of Utah is the most vigorous attempt yet made to solve the Mormon problem. As Mr. Washburne said, it is a bill to "dismember Utah." It slashes into the Territory on all sides—a huge slice here for Colorado, a slice for Nevada, a slice yonder for Montana, and a slice for Wyoming. It is, in fact, a general onslaught upon the territorial expanse of Utah; and whatever contiguous State or Territory may ask to "cut me a cantle off" from Brigham Young's domains shall have it straightway done.

As a piece of domestic legislation, therefore, this bill of the Committee on Territories is of the highest importance. It will not of itself solve the Mormon problem, but it will march towards the solution; and keen as is the thrust it gives to Mormondom in general, it pierces deeper yet the personal pride and ambitious hope of Brigham Young.

Far more than a fanatic, far more than the head of a new *religious sect*, or even of an universal Church, Brigham Young is now, as he has for eight-and-thirty years aimed to be, the head of a State. He is, and is proud to feel himself, less the leader of a sect than of a people. He calls himself not preacher or prophet, but President. We never shall rightly understand Mormonism, still less understand the character of Brigham Young, till we appreciate to the full his claim and his aspiration to the *rôle* of empire-founder. In that lies the secret of his sturdy devotion to building up Utah, making the very wilderness to "blossom like the rose."

His hydra-headed proselyting machinery; his missions all over the world—in Great Britain, Sweden, Russia, Denmark, Germany, Italy, Switzerland, in the Sandwich Islands, in Australia, at the Cape of Good Hope, in the East Indies, in New Zealand itself; his European system of "conferences" and "districts of conferences," and "branches" and "districts of branches," working as accurately as any direct political government; his home organization of "quorums of the seventies," and quorums of the elders, the priests, the teachers, and the deacons; his well-trained and closely-governed "commonwealth" in Utah—all of these tend to one end, namely, the perfecting of a grander State of the future, ruled by him or his successor. And hence, one of the Mormon elders has publicly declared that "nowhere can the Mormon movement be so well understood as in its foreign missions. In working out the problems of these, you have the sum of the whole. It is out of them that the Utah community has grown; for, even after its members emigrate thither, they are but so many organisms of missions brought together into geographical unity; nothing has changed but territory." And he adds:—"They are all one great commonwealth, though scattered throughout the whole earth, and Brigham is as much their temporal and spiritual ruler in foreign missions as he is at home."

What is it, then, that Mr. Ashley's bill does for Brigham Young's projects? It seizes on the lands, whither he had designed sooner or later to transport millions of his followers for settlement. In his imagination, he has seen Utah a compact, thickly-settled State, amply able to demand admission, if he likes, to the American Union. He has come to regard its hills and valleys as his own, or those of "the Church." He has already brought tens of thousands of settlers to Utah; but with one expression of will he could add probably a quarter of a million to its population within a year, having both the "spiritual authority" to collect his Church throughout the world, and the ready money to bring them thither.

Upon these very lands which he has designed to be tenanted or owned in future by his own Church, Congress is now preparing to make inroads. Mr. Ashley's bill, it is true, does not interfere with the settled portions of Utah; but its main object, as declared by that gentleman, is to so give away its unsettled territory "that there would not remain enough in Utah to make a State." He even announced that "he originally drew up the bill to blot out Utah," but yielded to the committee, who thought "the Mormons should not be disturbed where they are." Polygamy is thus treated like the doomed wild beast—not, indeed, attacked in his lair, but surrounded with a fatal circle of fire.

That Brigham Young has foreseen the possible necessity of giving up one day his pretensions to ruling his "commonwealth," his "empire," as an independent political body, is clear. That he has inwardly solved the question soon to be forced upon him by resolving to make Utah a State of the Union, if possible, may be surmised; for no one knows better than he that it is that or ruin for him and his life-long work. He must either mount on the wave of Western progress, or be swamped in it. Nor should we be surprised to learn that, if it came to the worst, he would give up the distinctive features of Mormondom, including polygamy itself, rather than lose all his power. But this new demonstration must alarm him. It is not only a crusade against Mormondom, for that he might have endured, but a direct thrust at his State-founding schemes. The dream of many of his people (perhaps it has been his own) is that Brigham Young will one day be President of a domain as broad as the continent. What will they, what will he, now think, to find the chief part of Utah parcelled away to other Territories, and the remnant that is left "not even enough to make a State?"

The Gravity of Grant.

From the N. Y. World.

The *Times* indecently quotes and comments upon an alleged "conversation" with General Grant about the impeachment of President Johnson. We beg leave to inform the *Times*, "by authority," that "no human being has shared any conversation" with General Grant on this subject, or on any other subject of a public and important character. It should be understood by this time that General Grant confines his "conversation" exclusively to horses, which are not "human beings," though Mr. Bergh would have us treat them as such, and to aides-de-camp, whose professional duty it is to have no opinions and to ask for none, to speak when they are spoken to, and come when they are bid. In this way General Grant hopes to keep his mind clear of political complications, and to preserve his equilibrium as successfully as the judge who never heard more than one side of the question for fear of muddling himself. His method of intellectual discipline for the Presidency is happily illustrated in a "little story" long current in Boston concerning an old gentleman, Wiggins we will call him, who for many years filled the responsible but unexciting position of clerk of a Massachusetts court. In the discharge of his duties Wiggins had acquired, together with the habit of holding his tongue as pertinaciously as General Grant, a remarkable and owlish gravity of countenance which had gradually won for him a popular reputation for great profundity and thoughtfulness. Wiggins upon a time was travelling in Europe, and having been invited, through an American [illegible] to take part in a grand agricultural [illegible] under the presidency of an English duke, he went down with his friend to attend it in the little West of England town where it was to take place. As the two rode along in silence, the friend—who expected to be called upon for a speech at the pow-wow—suddenly turned to Wiggins and asked him, as one fresh from the Continent, what the exact difference was between an English acre and a French hectare. Wiggins testily replied that he "didn't know," and added, "What in the world are you thinking about acres and hectares for?" To which his friend, slightly nettled, responded:—"Because it's my business to think about them. What are *you* thinking about?" "I," answered Wiggins, with much simplicity—"I—why, I'm not thinking about anything!"

The Civil Service.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

In the early part of Mr. Lincoln's administration one of the humorous journals of New York published what is called an "account of a Cabinet meeting." "There has been a great discussion in the Cabinet," it said, "upon the question of the nomination of a Postmaster for a frontier town of Maine. There are two claimants, Smith and Jones. Smith demands the office because he furnished lanterns for the 'Wide-Awakes' during the canvass. Jones brings testimony to show that he contributed the oil for the lanterns. The delicate question involved has given President Lincoln much anxiety, and, after several stormy meetings of the Cabinet, he is still unable to decide whether the office should be given to the proprietor of the lanterns or the contributor of the oil." This satire gives an idea of the troubles that surrounded Mr. Lincoln when he came into office. He never was free from them, indeed. Much of the care and oppression and weariness that came over him were caused by his yielding to the clamorous entreaties of office beggars who filled his parlors, and crowded his lobbies, and obtained an easy surrender of his precious time.

Mr. Jenckes, in his speech at the University building, on Saturday evening, cited another illustration. After sketching the character of the civil service under the early Presidents of the United States, he dwelt upon the change made by President Jackson, and quoted from one of the General's biographers these sentences:—'Some of the consequences of this change are the following:—Formerly the Government was served by the *élite* of the country. It is now served to a considerable extent by its refuse. How has this reversal taken place in the system? Because men of intelligence, virtue, and ability desire to establish their business on a basis of permanency. The fact that a man holds office"—this was in 1839—"under the Government, implies that he is one of three characters, namely: an adventurer, an incompetent person, or a scoundrel." We hesitate to apply a criticism so sweeping to the men now in public service, but one fact is evident. The Government of the United States is served by a lower class of men than those employed in any other country, or in any branch of private business. In nearly all the departments there are young men from college, or from good home influences, who have character and industry. But they soon fly from office. They find little inducement to remain. They can only hold their positions by neglecting their business and giving time to politics. They see promotion awarded to noisy, eager, incompetent men, who have no merit but partisan devotion to this Senator or that Representative. No future remains but to rust away and be forgotten in an obscure bureau, with a small salary, and children coming to them, and the responsibilities of life crowding upon their shoulders, without any corresponding advancement. If there were any system by which these young men could be kept in the public service and gradually promoted; if they could feel that their labors would be rewarded by the Government as the labors of their fellows are rewarded by private employers, then good men would be induced to remain in the national employment, and a feeling of *esprit de corps* would surround its departments, which is now limited to the army and the navy. In the army the young lieutenant, or even the worthy soldier, feels that no unsurmountable obstacle to his advancement exists, provided he is worthy of advancement. Time and service will probably bring to him honors as great as those which rest upon the brows of his commanding officers. The consequence is, that as a class the officers of the army and the navy are superior; while, on the other hand, the men who fill our civil service are in many cases adventurers, frequently of doubtful character and in limited instances worthy and competent.

We had hoped that the Civil Tenure-of-office bill would have been so amended as to save the principle which gives public employment to those who are worthy. The repeal of the bill by the House we regret. We pay no attention to the speculations of journals like the *Herald* and the *Times*, that its repeal was a triumph of "conservatism" over "radicalism," and that it was demanded by General Grant. We believe the House to be governed by higher considerations, and we should lose much of our confidence in General Grant if we believed that he would expect any Congress to hastily change a well-considered policy. Those who advise our new President most wisely are the men who say to him that, if he would take bonds for the success of his administration, he will counsel the passage of a measure which will elevate the public service. The passage of Mr. Jenckes' bill will, we are sure, do much towards that result. Of the details of his bill we have nothing to say. It may be wise to create a board, making the Vice-President the head of it, or it may be wise to ignore the Vice-Presidency and appoint an independent Board of Commissioners. What should be done, however, is to purify the civil employments. We see the result of inefficient service in the imperfect collection of taxes, the constantly recurring frauds upon the revenue, the loss of millions to the Treasury, the conversion of great places like the Custom House into political hospitals for decayed politicians, and the general sentiment in the minds of the people that to be employed in the collection of the revenue is to be engaged in a discreditable occupation. In fact, an honorable man cannot seriously contemplate entering public office without regret.

—We are, therefore, for the passage of Mr. Jenckes' bill, or for a bill embodying its principal ideas. We trust the House will consider this measure broadly, promptly, and intrepidly, and that it will be deterred by no considerations but those of public welfare. General Grant's administration will be a success if the men who serve him are worthy. He can only find worthy men by making it an object for them to serve the Government. He can best do that by inducing Congress to elevate the standard of public employment, or, failing in Congress, to take upon himself that responsibility. If there is a better plan than that of Mr. Jenckes' let it be tried. But none better has yet been suggested.

The New Leader in Congress.

From the N. Y. Herald.

General Kilpatrick last fall, in the service of a radical clique, went down East and into the [illegible] congressional district of Massachusetts [illegible]horse General Butler. But the knight of Jersey signally failed, and the next thing we hear is that Butler in Congress has unhorsed Kilpatrick. This develops in Butler one of the strong points of General Jackson. With the first opportunity he settled his outstanding accounts. Secondly, of all the enemies of Andy Johnson, the merciless impeacher Butler was considered the most implacable till last New Year's day, when he went up to the White House and smoked the pipe of peace with Johnson and drank the toast of Rip Van Winkle:—"Here's to you and your family, and may you all live long and prosper." Here, in the courteous gallantry of Butler, is another strong point of character, challenging the admiration of the South Carolina chivalry. General Quattlebum has preached it, but Butler has practised it.

"Let us have peace" is the motto of General Grant; and of all the mottoes of the days of chivalry there is none to surpass these four little words in simplicity and grandeur. It was supposed, however, that after the bottling up of Butler by Grant there could be no peace between these men. But a horse fancier, who knew the strong and the weak points of Grant and Butler as he knows the point of a horse, found no difficulty in uncorking the bottle and in effecting a reconciliation. Behold the result! Butler, the stone which the radical builders rejected, accepted by Grant, has become the head of the corner. Thus, to change the figure, Butler, as by common consent in Congress, steps into the high-quartered shoes of "Old Thad" and lays down the law to the Republican party. On the Tenure-of-Office repeal forty-seven bewildered radicals fly off at a tangent; but they are out in the cold. The promised land, flowing with milk and honey, lies in the other direction. On Butler's grand financial theory Congress, Wall street and Chatham street are all bewildered; but Rome was not built in a day. Andy Johnson holds, they say, that the public mind in two years will grow up to his simple and effective policy of taking the interest of the national debt to pay off the principal. And why, then, should not public opinion expand to the flexible system of Butler? Make paper the basis of values and gold will soon come down. This is better than the plan of the editor of the radical organ of resuming specie payments without the specie, though the flexible paper system may puzzle the "bloated bondholders."

At all events, assuming that this financial system of Butler will take some time to ripen, we may say that as a man of great political ideas and of great tact and energy in fighting them, he will still hold his ground in the coming Congress. In the Charleston Convention of 1860 he voted fifty-seven times for Jeff. Davis, and kept up the fight on that line till the Democratic party was broken to pieces. But what then? He cut loose from the whole concern, and at Baltimore, as the Union general in command, to the disgust of Davis, very soon settled the right of way to Washington. Next at Newport News, on the James, he first opened the eyes of President Lincoln and Secretary Seward to the grand idea that negro slaves captured or fugitives from the enemy were "contrabands." Before that, very absurdly, such property had been returned in obedience to the Fugitive Slave law. We had been shooting white men and delivering up their negroes according to the Constitution. Butler introduced the laws of war. But it was in his military-civil government of New Orleans that he most distinguished himself. Here his skill as a lawyer and politician, and his resolute and energetic character as a dictator, proved him to be the very man to bring law and order out of chaos, and to make the laziest, filthiest, and most pestilential, the busiest, cleanliest, and healthiest city of the South.

We say nothing of Big Bethel, Bermuda Hundreds, and Fort Fisher. They were not in General Butler's line. But the force of character and the peculiar qualities displayed by him in the civil affairs of Baltimore and New Orleans during the war are the very qualities required in the leader of the House of Representatives. Hence we think that Butler is the man to take the place of Stevens. We think, too, that having assumed the position, he is the man to hold it; but we dare say that among the wrangling factions he will have something like his New Orleans experience over again from and after the 4th of March.

The Injured Husband in Illinois.

From the N. Y. World.

The Cole case is bearing fruit, and to-day we chronicle the crop in Illinois. Exhilarated by the reflection that a jury of New York had taken refuge in a monstrous and evident absurdity from finding the verdict to which the law and the facts plainly pointed them, and that the Illinoisan juror was as likely to be a donkey as his congener of New York, the model spouse in this case first became a spy to assure himself of his wife's infidelity, and then an assassin to revenge it. Of course, he will be put through a mock trial, and at its close will be released with acclamation and congratulation, which will lead bystanders to think him—and induce him to think himself—a hero instead of a murderer.

There never was a case less palliated than—in the light so far shed upon it—this one appears to be. From of old it seems the man had reason to distrust his wife; but her old offenses had procured so easy a condonation as certainly might have led her next victim—for it is absurd to speak of such a person as herself the "victim"—to stand in no great awe of the reawakening of an injured "honor" which had been once lulled so readily and had slept so long. But after the second or the third or the fourth, whichever it may have been, of her temporary connections had continued until it became a public scandal, not his "honor" but his shame stirred him up, not to repudiate her and so rid himself of whatever disgrace her conduct had fastened upon him, but nobly to set a trap for her lover to fall into. With his eye at the peep-hole which he had previously prepared, this high-minded being stood and shivered until he saw the prey ensnared, and then, "in a state," as the jury will probably put it, "of sudden frenzy amounting to a complete overthrow of reason," drew the revolver which he had put into his pocket in patient and hopeful anticipation of his sudden and ungovernable frenzy, and shot the man dead. And this ambush and butchery is what passes in jury boxes for the fruit of feeling, which, if not insanity, is heroism, but which, in view of the statute as it stands, is probably insanity—an insanity for which the subject is not liable to be put in an asylum or otherwise restrained of his liberty, but for which he is to receive the tearful eulogiums of counsel and the sympathetic plaudits of what there is a truthful sarcasm in calling a jury of his peers.

It is high time that all this twaddle should stop. Either the breach of the seventh commandment is properly a capital offense, or it is not. If it be so indeed, let it be made so by statute. But if it be not, then let a man who kills his fellow for it be treated as a murderer. Let it not be understood that, in a country which claims civilization, the code is so defective in any point that its omission must be repaired by the unlawful sacrifice of human lives. We have had quite enough of the canonization of rascals for the most rascally act of their lives. Military and civil offices, a *quasi* social recognition, and the headship of political parties are not the fit rewards of assassination.

One of the most outrageous features of all these cases is the fact—of which those conversant with the circumstances of them are almost always cognizant—that the men who choose these murderous means to right themselves for a real or for a fancied wrong are the very men whom that wrong really wounds the least. The moral maxims which a woman puts into practice abroad are generally those which she has learned at home. A disregard of duty on the part of one party to the nuptial contract leads quite naturally to a disregard of the duty, which at bottom is but reciprocal, on the part of the other. And yet, as was proved in the case of the most notorious of these marital malefactors, it is quite safe for the most unfaithful of husbands to take the fiercest vengeance for the infidelity of the most grossly outraged of wives. It was with the odor of the myrrh wherewith the "strange woman" of Scripture perfumes her abode still cleaving to him that the "dishonored" husband in that instance murdered a man whose character, besides his own, was snowy innocence. If jurors will forget, as Bailey and Sickles forgot, every feature of the case they are sworn "well and truly to try" save that they are husbands, it at least behooves them to remember that other men are husbands too.

FINANCIAL.

Union Pacific Railroad.

WE ARE NOW SELLING

The First Mortgage Gold Interest Bonds

OF THIS COMPANY AT

PAR AND INTEREST,

At which rate the holder of GOVERNMENT SECURITIES can make a profitable exchange.

COUPONS due January 1 CASHED, or bought at full rates for Gold.

WM. PAINTER & CO.,

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

No. 36 South THIRD Street,

t PHILADELPHIA.

COUPONS

OF

UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD,

CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD

5-20s and 1881s

DUE JANUARY 1,

AND GOLD,

WANTED.

DE HAVEN & BRO.

Dealers in Government Securities,

No. 40 SOUTH THIRD STREET,

6 25 PHILADELPHIA.

BANKING HOUSE

OF

JAY COOKE & Co.

Nos. 112 and 114 South THIRD Street,

PHILADELPHIA.

Dealers in all Government Securities.
Old 5-20s Wanted in Exchange for New.
A Liberal Difference allowed.
Compound Interest Notes Wanted.
Interest Allowed on Deposits.

COLLECTIONS MADE. STOCKS bought and sold on Commission.

Special business accommodations reserved for ladies.

We will receive applications for Policies of Life Insurance in the National Life Insurance Company of the United States. Full information given at our office. 1 13m

SMITH, RANDOLPH & Co

BANKERS PHILA. & N. YORK

Dealers in United States Bonds, and Members of Stock and Gold Exchange,
Receive Accounts of Banks and Bankers on Liberal Terms,
ISSUE BILLS OF EXCHANGE ON
C. J. HAMBRO & SON, LONDON,
B. METZLER, S. SOHN & CO., FRANKFORT
JAMES W. TUCKER & CO., PARIS,
And Other Principal Cities, and Letters of Credit Available Throughout Europe.

GLENDINNING, DAVIS & CO.,

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GLENDINNING DAVIS & AMORY

No. 2 NASSAU St., New York,

BANKERS AND BROKERS.

Direct telegraphic communication with the New York Stock Boards from the Philadelphia Office. 12 8

FINANCIAL.

THE

UNION PACIFIC

RAILROAD COMPANY

OFFER A LIMITED AMOUNT OF THEIR

First Mortgage Bonds

AT PAR.

Nine Hundred and Sixty Miles

Of the line West from Omaha are now completed, and the work is going on through the Winter. As the distance between the finished portion of the Union and Central Pacific Railroads is now less than 4.0 miles, and both Companies are pushing forward the work with great energy, employing over 30,000 men, there can be no doubt that the whole

Grand Line to the Pacific

Will be Open for Business in the Summer of 1869.

The regular Government Commissioners have pronounced the Union Pacific Railroad to be FIRST CLASS in every respect, and the Special Commission appointed by the President says:—

"Taken as a whole, THE UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD HAS BEEN WELL CONSTRUCTED, AND THE GENERAL ROUTE FOR THE LINE EXCEEDINGLY WELL SELECTED. The energy and perseverance with which the work has been urged forward and the rapidity with which it has been executed are without parallel in history, and in grandeur and magnitude of undertaking it has never been equalled." The report concludes by saying that "the country has reason to congratulate itself that this great work of national importance is so rapidly approaching completion under such favorable auspices." The Company now have in use 157 locomotives and nearly 2000 cars of all descriptions. A large additional equipment is ordered to be ready in the Spring. The grading is nearly completed, and ties distributed for 120 miles in advance of the western end of the track. Fully 120 miles of iron for new track are now delivered west of the Missouri River, and 90 miles more are *en route*. The total expenditures for construction purposes in advance of the completed portion of the road is not less than eight million dollars

Besides a donation from the Government of 12,800 acres of land per mile, the Company is entitled to a subsidy in U. S. Bonds on its line as completed and accepted, at the average rate of about $29,000 per mile, according to the difficulties encountered, for which the Government takes a second lien as security. The Company has already received $24,078,000 of this subsidy, being in full on the 940 miles that have been examined by the United States Commissioners.

Government Aid—Security of the Bonds.

By its charter, the Company is permitted to issue its own FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS to the same amount as the Government Bonds, *and no more*. These Bonds are a First Mortgage upon the whole road and all its equipments. Such a mortgage upon what, for a long time, will be the only railroad connecting the Atlantic and Pacific States, takes the highest rank as a safe security. The earnings from the way or local business for the year ending June 30, 1868, on an average of 472 miles, were over FOUR MILLION DOLLARS, which, after paying all expenses, were much more than sufficient to cover all interest liability upon that distance, and the earnings for the last five months have been $2,386,870. They would have been greater if the road had not been taxed to its utmost capacity to transport its own material for construction. The income from the great passenger travel, the China freights, and the supplies for the new Rocky Mountain States and Territories, must be ample for all interest and other liabilities. No political action can reduce the rate of interest. It must remain for thirty years *six per cent. per annum in gold*, now equal to between eight and nine per cent. in currency. *The principal is then payable in gold.* If a bond with such guarantees were issued by the Government, its market price would not be less than from 20 to 25 per cent. premium. As these bonds are issued under Government authority and supervision, upon what is very largely a Government work, they must ultimately approach Government prices.

The price for the present is PAR.

Subscriptions will be received in Philadelphia by

DE HAVEN & BRO.,

No. 40 S. THIRD Street.

WM. PAINTER & CO.,

No. 36 S. THIRD Street,

And in New York

AT THE COMPANY'S OFFICE,

No. 20 NASSAU Street,

AND BY

JOHN J. CISCO & SON, BANKERS,

No. 59 WALL Street,

And by the Company's advertised Agents throughout the United States.

Bonds sent free, but parties subscribing through local agents will look to them for their safe delivery

A NEW PAMPHLET AND MAP WAS ISSUED OCTOBER 1, containing a report of the progress of the work to that date, and a more complete statement in relation to the value of the bonds than can be given in an advertisement, which will be sent free on application at the Company's offices, or to any of the advertised agents.

JOHN J. CISCO, TREASURER,

NEW YORK.

Jan. 1, 1869 1 2 tuthsttu

STERLING & WILDMAN,

BANKERS AND BROKERS,

No. 110 South THIRD Street,

AGENTS FOR SALE OF

First Mortgage Bonds of Rockford, Rock Island, and St. Louis Railroad,

Interest SEVEN PER CENT., clear of all taxes payable in GOLD August and February, for sale 97½ and accrued interest in currency. Also

First Mortgage Bonds of the Danville Hazleton, and Wilkesbarre Railroad.

Interest SEVEN PER CENT., CLEAR OF ALL TAXES, payable April and October, for sale at 80 and accrued interest

Pamphlets with maps, reports, and full information of these roads always on hand for distribution.

DEALERS in Government Bonds, Gold, Silver Coupons, etc.

STOCKS of all kinds bought and sold on commission in New York and Philadelphia. 11 8 tuths

DR. KINKELIN, AFTER A RESIDENCE and practice of thirty years at the Northwest corner of Third and Union streets, has lately removed to South ELEVENTH Street, between MARKET and CHESNUT.

His superiority in the prompt and perfect cure of all recent, chronic, local, and constitutional affections of a special nature, is proverbial.

Diseases of the skin, appearing in a hundred different forms, totally eradicated; mental and physical weakness, and all nervous debilities scientifically and successfully treated. Office hours from 8 A. M to 8 P. M.

FIRE-PROOF SAFES.

CHAMPION SAFES!

PHILADELPHIA, January 18, 1869.
Messrs. FARREL, HERRING & CO.,
No. 629 Chesnut street.

Gentlemen:—On the night of the 13th inst., as is well known to the citizens of Philadelphia, our large and extensive store and valuable stock of merchandise, No. 902 Chesnut street, was burned.

The fire was one of the most extensive and destructive that has visited our city for many years, the heat being so intense that even the marble cornice was almost obliterated.

We had, as you are aware, two of your valuable and well-known CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF SAFES; and nobly have they vindicated your well known reputation as manufacturers of FIRE PROOF SAFES, if any further proof had been required.

They were subjected to the most intense heat, and it affords us much pleasure to inform you that after recovering them from the ruins, we found upon examination that our books, papers, and other valuables were all in perfect condition.

Yours, very respectfully,
JAS. E. CALDWELL & CO.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 18, 1869.
Messrs. FARREL, HERRING & CO.,
No. 629 Chesnut street.

Gentlemen:—On the night of the 13th instant our large store, S. W. corner of Ninth and Chesnut streets, was, together with our heavy stock of wall papers, entirely destroyed by fire.

We had one of your PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF SAFES, which contained our principal books and papers, and although it was exposed to the most intense heat for over 60 hours, we are happy to say it proved itself worthy of our recommendation. Our books and papers were all preserved. We cheerfully tender our testimonial to the many already published, in giving the HERRING SAFE the credit and confidence it justly merits.

Yours, very respectfully,
HOWELL & BROTHERS.

FARREL, HERRING & CO.,

CHAMPION SAFES,

No. 629 CHESNUT Street,

1 18 3t PHILADELPHIA.

FROM THE GREAT FIRE

IN MARKET STREET.

HERRING'S PATENT SAFES

Again the Champion!

THE ONLY SAFE THAT PRESERVES ITS CONTENTS UNCHARRED.

LETTER FROM T. MORRIS PEROT & CO.

PHILADELPHIA, Twelfth Month 8th, 1868.

Messrs. Farrel, Herring & Co., No. 629 Chesnut street—Gents:—It is with great pleasure that we add our testimony to the value of your Patent Champion Safe. At the destructive fire on Market street, on the evening of the 3d inst., our store was the centre of the conflagration, and, being filled with a large stock of drugs, oils, turpentine, paints, varnish, alcohol, etc., made a severe and trying test. Your Safe stood in an exposed situation, and fell with the burning floors into the cellar among a quantity of combustible materials. We opened it next day and found our books, papers, bank notes, bills receivable, and entire contents all safe. It is especially gratifying to us that your Safe came out all right, as we had entrusted our most valuable books to it. We shall want another of your Safes in a few days, as they have our entire confidence.

Yours, respectfully,
T. MORRIS PEROT & CO.

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION SAFES, the victors in more than 500 accidental fires. Awarded the Prize Medals at the World's Fair, London; World's Fair, New York; and Exposition Universelle, Paris

Manufactured and for sale by

FARREL, HERRING & CO.,

No. 629 CHESNUT STREET,

12 9 wfm3mrp PHILADELPHIA.

C. L. MAISER.

MANUFACTURER OF

FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF SAFES,

LOCKSMITH, BELL-HANGER, AND DEALER IN BUILDING HARDWARE,

8 5¾ No. 434 RACE Street

FINANCIAL.

E. W. CLARK & CO.

BANKERS,

No. 35 SOUTH THIRD STREET,

PHILADELPHIA.

DEALERS IN

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

STOCK, GOLD

AND NOTE BROKERS.

Accounts of Banks, Firms, and Individuals received, subject to check at sight.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON BALANCES.

GENERAL AGENTS,

FOR

PENNSYLVANIA

AND

SOUTHERN NEW JERSEY,

OF THE

NATIONAL LIFE INSURANCE CO.

OF THE

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

The NATIONAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY is a corporation chartered by special Act of Congress, approved July 25, 1868, with a

CASH CAPITAL, $1,000,000, FULL PAID.

Liberal terms offered to Agents and Solicitors, who are invited to apply at our office.

Full particulars to be had on application at our office, located in the second story of our Banking House, where Circulars and Pamphlets, fully describing the advantages offered by the Company, may be had.

E. W. CLARK & CO.,
No. 35 South Third St.

NEWS SUMMARY.

City Affairs.

—Yesterday Mayor Fox appointed John Carey one of the High Constables, in place of Joseph Barton, removed.

—Hon. Judge Sharswood last evening delivered an oration before the Alumni Association, University of Pennsylvania.

—Yesterday afternoon John Keanan was run over, at Frankford road and Girard avenue, by a wagon, and had his left leg broken. He was removed to St. Mary's Hospital.

—The Managers of the German Hospital were the recipients, a few days since, of a donation of $1000 from Mary D. Brown, of this city, and $250 from John Gibson, Son & Co., merchants.

—The Finance Committee of Councils last evening approved the securities of John M. Melloy, Receiver of Taxes; and passed a bill making an appropriation of $2,000,000 to the Park Commissioners.

—Last evening the two-story brick hay and feed store of George Watson, on the N. E. corner of Twenty-second and Market streets, with a frame stable in the rear, was destroyed by fire.

—At a meeting of the Board of Guardians of the Poor held yesterday afternoon, the House Agent reported the following census of the house for the week ending Saturday, January 16, 1869:—Number in the house, 3846; same time last year, 3634; increase, 212. Admitted within the last two weeks, 212; births, 8; deaths, 23; discharged, 112; eloped, 34; indentured 1; number of persons granted lodgings within last two weeks, 215; number of persons granted meals within the last two weeks, 669. The Steward reported the house receipts at $289·52. The Out-door Agent reported collections for the support of cases amounting to $1102. A resolution was adopted that the Steward be directed to make the necessary inquiries in the wards of the institution as to the number of the inmates of the house capable of performing such labor as may be useful to the institution, and that he report at the next meeting of the Board a list of the names of such persons.

—The third annual meeting of the Managers of the Boarding Home for Young Women took place yesterday morning. The house accommodates twenty-five boarders, of whom a large proportion have enjoyed the benefits of the institution from the beginning. The demand for admission this season is so great that the managers, although feeling encouraged, regret that they have been obliged to turn away many applicants who need the benefits of such a home. To remedy this evil as far as possible, a committee of two managers has been appointed to meet at the Home on Friday of each week, to receive applicants for board and to endeavor to secure for them comfortable homes, and at the same time procure employment for those who need work. The library is at all times open to the boarders, and contains over four hundred volumes. Permits have also been obtained at the Apprentices' Library for all who desire reading matter.

—At a special meeting of the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania, I. O. O. F., held on Saturday evening, about fifty Past Grands were admitted to membership; charters were granted for three new lodges, and the following nominations for Grand Secretary, to fill the place of Grand Secretary Curtis, deceased, were made:—William D. Mensing, of No. 5; J. B. Nicholson, of No. 100; John J. Scheil, of No. 11; Francis Eastlack, of No. 477; George Hawkes, of No. 325; Benjamin Boucher, of No. 11; W. H. Jackson, of No. 114; G. W. Holstein, of No. 57; John Platt, of No. 11; J. W. Tyndall, of No. 293; George Sligo, of No. 13; C. N. Hickock, of No. 262; John Curtis, of No 613; George Bertram, of No 190; D. W. Morris of No. 41; S. N. Foster, of No. 190; J. W. Stokes, of No. 28, and Charles Cobill, of No. 146. The Grand Lodge of the United States having dispensed with the wearing of aprons recently, Enterprise Lodge, No. 201, has adopted a new collar, with the emblems of the order beautifully lithographed upon it. Past Grand Sire James B. Nicholson has been appointed Grand Secretary of the I. O. O. F. Order, for the unexpired term of the late Grand Secretary, William Curtis.

—The exercises of the Sunday School Institute, Pennsylvania Sabbath School Association, commenced yesterday afternoon in Rev. Mr. Talmage's church, Seventh street, above Brown. Rev. George A. Peltz delivered an address on "Practical Thoughts for Beginning," advising the frequency of conventions to facilitate the labor in Sunday Schools. The Rev. J. M. Freeman, of the Halsey Street Methodist Church, Newark, N. J., made an address on the subject of infant class teaching, discussing freely the arrangement of Sunday-school buildings and the object of scholar and teacher in devoting their time to Sunday-schools. In speaking of the language to be used in addressing infant classes, he advised the proper adaptation of the teachers' language to the child's understanding. The address was replete with useful and practical advice on Sunday school matters. Mr. W. H. Sutton, of Jersey City, spoke of the value of teachers' meetings, and of the general rules to be followed by Sunday school teachers. At the afternoon session the Rev. J. M. Freeman spoke on the physical geography of Palestine; Mr. W. H. Sutton gave a practical Bible lesson with a large class of children; the Rev. W. C. Cattell, D. D., President of Lafayette College, made a good address on Bible truths from Bible lands. A Bible history lesson, with a class of children, by Alfred Taylor, concluding yesterday's exercises. This afternoon and evening the exercises will be continued.

—The annual meeting of the Pennsylvania Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals will be held this afternoon at the rooms, No. 1320 Chesnut street. The report of the Secretary of the society contains some very interesting facts exhibiting the great good accomplished by the organization. Nearly one hundred and fifty cases of cruelty have been reported and entered on the records, some of which were prosecuted and punished. Forty-two offenders were fined, three were committed to prison in default of bail, one fined twice and imprisoned for non-payment of the second fine; forty are bound over for appearance at court, three of whom forfeited their bail bonds, and two were relieved from trial; ten bills were ignored by the Grand Jury, one by request of complainant, the rest for want of sufficient evidence; sixteen were put under bonds for good behavior, seven were either acquitted or discharged in consequence of the jury not agreeing, one was released through the intercession of the Prison Inspectors, one was *nolle prossed*, four suits were withdrawn on payment of costs and promise of amendment, one was discharged on writ of habeas corpus, and one on grounds of informality. Three fountains have been erected and have been in constant use during the summer and fall. The Board of Managers have printed and circulated gratuitously 35,000 pamphlets and 25,000 handbills and posters, &c. On Friday next the public meeting of the society takes place at the Academy of Music, when Mr. Bergh, the President of the New York Society, and other gentlemen, will speak. All the reserved seats have been already disposed of.

Domestic Affairs.

—Gold closed yesterday at 136.

—The Virginia Committee had an interview with General Grant yesterday.

—General Kilpatrick is in Washington, looking after the interests of his Chilian mission.

—The Legislature of South Carolina has passed an act to establish a State Orphan Asylum.

—Hayes City, Kansas, is excited in consequence of the military forcing the people to retire at 9 P. M.

—Two men were buried in an excavation in New York yesterday; one of them sustained fatal injuries.

—Stephen E. Downs, aged seventeen, committed suicide in Brooklyn, yesterday, by shooting himself through the head.

—Representative Lynch's bill for the resumption of specie payments will be taken up in the House to-day.

—The Democrats of the New York Legislature have nominated Henry C. Murphy for the United States Senate.

—There is a determined opposition to the election of Lieutenant-Governor Cumback to the United States Senate, in the Indiana Legislature.

—The United States Supreme Court yesterday decided that certificates of indebtedness and greenbacks are exempt from taxation by States.

—The Western express train on the New Jersey Central Railroad ran off the track yesterday near Bound Brook, while running at the rate of thirty miles an hour. No one was injured.

Contested Election Case.

Yesterday, before the Board of Examiners, the taking of testimony was continued:—

James Wolfe was sworn, and testified that when he presented his ballot some one had already voted in his name. Similar facts the witness testified he had seen during the day. He also swore that he had been in dread of going to the polls until policemen were sent there to protect the people.

Matthew O'Brady was sworn, and testified that he had moved from the Sixth division of the Seventeenth ward a month prior to the October election, and Mr. Mann then called attention to the fact that the name Matthew Brady, with the residence occupied formerly by the witness, was on the list of taxables, and marked as having voted.

Mrs. Kane sworn—Testified that she resided at No. 1418 N. Second street, and that her husband was absent from the city and in Cuba at the time of the municipal and Presidential elections, and is there now.

Mr. Mann stated that the name of John Kane, No. 1418 N. Second street, assistant engineer was marked on the list of voters as having voted.

Kate Dougherty sworn—Testified that she resided at No. 1409 Newkirk street; we have lived there as long as I can remember; I know Patrick O'Kane; he lived in a house of my father's, No. 1409 Newkirk street; after I was subpœnaed to come here my sister went to O'Kane's house and brought the receipt-book produced (O'Kane's) to our house; my sister wrote the last receipts in its.

Mary A. Dougherty sworn—Mr. La Rue, who lives in our house vacated by Mr. O'Kane, in November, pays the rent to my mother, but I write the receipts; we talked at dinner to-day and thought that it would be better to get Mr. O'Kane's receipt-book.

Mr. Mann here stated that on the list of voters the name Wilson La Rue is marked residing at No 1488 Edgemont street.

Witness—Mr. O'Kane did not pay the rent after Mr. La Rue came into it; Mr. La Rue paid his rent on the 5th of December, 1868; we thought it would not be necessary for my sister to swear; we thought the receipt book would do.

Cross-examined—I wrote the receipt in O'Kane's book dated November 1, 1868, because when they moved the O'Kanes lost their receipt-book, and I wrote it in another book, and to-day copied it out into the one produced; no one asked me to do this; my sister was subpœnaed this morning.

Mr. Mann stated to the Examiners that the name Patrick O'Kane was on the list of taxables marked as having voted, and the residence marked at No. 1408 Edgemont street. Adjourned.

Foreign Affairs.

LONDON, Jan. 18.—The Times alludes in terms of the highest praise to the treaty which has been concluded between Great Britain and China through Mr. Burlingame and the Chinese ambassadors.

A dispatch from India reports sharp shocks of earthquake in Calcutta and Assam.

PARIS, Jan. 18.—The Senate and Corps Legislatif assembled to-day. The session was opened by the Emperor in person, with a speech from the throne. He said that the task before the Legislature was a serious one, viz.: to conduct the government with sufficient strength to repress excesses, while accepting all the benefits of liberty. The laws making concessions to the press and granting the right of public meeting had had the effect of preserving public order.

The fact that the recent elections resulted in favor of the government confirmed the justice and wisdom of these concessions. The laws providing for military organization had given strength and confidence to the nation, which was now ready to meet all wants of the future. The armament of the forces was perfect, the arsenals were filled with supplies, the reserves were well drilled, and the reorganization of the National Guard approached completion; the fleets had been refitted, and the fortifications at all important points were in good condition. The Imperial wish was realized—France was so placed as to vindicate her status in the destinies of the world.

Peace had been heretofore sought, not because of weakness, but to sustain the honor of the State. The revolution in Spain had not altered the good relations of France with that country.

The Conference which had just terminated its sessions, and which would extinguish a conflict which had become imminent, was the last grand act, the importance of which all should appreciate. The members of that body had all agreed on a principle calculated to restore friendship between the Turks and Greeks. If the firm hopes of success which they entertained should be realized, nothing would be left to trouble the general harmony of the nations.

The Chambers would attend to the internal development of the country, mainly through its agricultural interests, and might possibly seek to bring about a reduction of the public charges. The Emperor referred to the approaching re-election of the Corps Legislatif, and congratulated the members on the harmony which existed between the Throne, the Legislature and the people, and declared that he favored a full and free discussion when it did not touch the constitution. That instrument was above all debate, and he recalled the benefits which it had conferred upon the country. The Emperor concluded as follows:

"All governments are liable to error. Fortune declines to smile on all enterprises, but the country knows no thought, no act of mine, which has not been given to the glory of France. It knows that I first sought to create a vigorous control of the administration, and then to enlarge the powers of deliberative assemblies, to prove there was a true support of the government in the independence and patriotism of the great bodies of the State. Soon the nation, on the election, will make the path which all must follow, and will repeat its rejection of revolution and its desire to forward the destinies of France in the ultimate union of honor and liberty."

CONSTANTINOPLE, Jan. 18.—The Sublime Porte has sent instructions to Djemil Pasha, its ambassador at Paris, directing him to sign the protocol agreed to by the Conference.

It is believed that the Greek government will not refuse the terms of settlement proposed by the Conference.

FLORENCE, Jan. 18.—It is reported to-day that Prince Amadeus, Duke of Aosta, has renounced the Italian succession in favor of the Princess Clotilde.

NUEVITAS, Cuba, Jan. 14, via Key West, Jan. 17. A force of Spanish infantry, numbering about 1500 men, arrived here yesterday. It is stated that they will leave shortly for the scene of operations.

News from Puerto Principe reports that heavy rains were falling, rendering the roads so bad as to be almost impassable. The insurgents besieging the town state that they are actively engaged in concentrating an army of 10,000 men for the purpose of making a vigorous assault upon the place, and are confident of being able to carry it by storm. They are reported as being plentifully supplied with excellent small arms, and have at present eight pieces of artillery.

The commander of the besieged Spaniards in Puerto Principe is aware of the preparations which are going on to attack him, and is hard at work placing the town in a thoroughly defensive position. A large number of laborers are engaged in fortifying, and numerous barricades have been erected on the streets. The Spanish force numbers about 3500 men.

The peace commission from Havana has arrived, and a messenger has been sent to the insurgents with a proposition for a compromise. It is very doubtful, however, if the commission will succeed in effecting a peace.

HAVANA, Jan. 18.—A steamer from Vera Cruz has arrived. The Monitor says that at a dinner given to the Diplomatic Corps on New Year, the most friendly assurances were interchanged between the Mexican Ministers and the Representative of the United States. General Rosecrans, in a speech, declared that the words he used at his presentation to President Juarez expressed the truth, and cautioned his hearers against crediting articles of certain journals, which he denounced as inspired by malice.

He affirmed that the present administration of the United States shared, and the coming administration would continue to share, the sentiments which he had expressed toward the Mexican republic.

The concessions granted in 1868 by the Mexican government to Emil La Sere for building the Tehuantepec roads had been modified. According to the conditions as they now stand, La Sere is to construct a road from Coatzacoalcos, on the Gulf coast, to Ventosa, on the Pacific. Until the road is completed he is obliged to establish communication by wagons, and for that purpose he is allowed four years and a half to finish the wagon road.

The Mexican Congress has passed a law allowing the exportation of minerals free of duty.

HAVANA, Jan. 18.—A small army of government officials, of all descriptions, has arrived here from Spain. Old and tried public servants, many of them native Cubans, have been discharged to make room for them. These removals have caused much public feeling. General Sturm arrived in the steamer from Mexico, and sails to-day for New York.

Count Valmazeda has officially informed General Dulce that he took possession of Bayamo, the headquarters of the insurgents, on the 16th inst. The rebels, on retreating, set fire to and totally destroyed the town.

Valmazeda reports that previous to the occupation of Bayamo he defeated the rebels at Canto del Embarcadre and Paso Rio Salada. He adds that the rebel forces are scattered in small parties over the country, and are supplying themselves with provisions by pillage.

Most of the bands are retreating to the mountains. The official report of the battle of Pass Rio Salada states that the rebels lost 120 killed, with a proportionate number wounded. The loss of the Spanish troops is not given.

The *Diario* says the proclamations of General Dulce have produced good results in the central department of the island.

The same paper reports that several attempts have been made to assassinate Spanish soldiers in the streets of Havana.

The sugar market is quiet and quotations are unchanged. Exchanges declining.

LONDON, Jan. 18.—The gratifying intelligence of the safe landing of the captain and crew of the British ship Southern Empire was received to-day. The first report of the disaster to this vessel, published on January 6, stated that she had foundered while on her voyage from New Orleans to Liverpool, and that all hands were lost.

FLORENCE, Jan. 18.—It is reported to-day that Prince Amadeus, Duke of Aosta, has renounced the Italian succession in favor of the Princess Clotilde.

FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18.

The President

nominated to the Senate to-day John A. Gadsden to be Secretary of Legation in Madrid, vice Plumb, W. W. Dixon to be Associate Justice in Montana, and A. J. Brook to be Collector of Internal Revenue in the 21st District of Pennsylvania.

The Amnesty Proclamation.

The President transmitted the following to-day:—

To the Senate of the United States:—The resolution adopted on the 5th instant, requesting the President to transmit to the Senate a copy of any proclamation of amnesty made by him since the adjournment of Congress, and also to communicate to the Senate by what authority of law the same was made, has been received.

I accordingly transmit herewith a copy of a proclamation, dated December 25, 1868. The authority of law by which it was made is set forth in the proclamation itself, which expressly affirms that it was issued by virtue of the power and authority in me vested by the Constitution, and in the name of the sovereign people of the United States, and proclaims and declares, unconditionally and without reservation, to all and every person, who directly or indirectly participated in the late insurrection or rebellion, a full pardon and amnesty for the offense of treason against the United States, or of adhering to their enemies during the late civil war, with restoration of all rights, privileges, and immunities under the Constitution and the laws which have been made in pursuance thereof. The Federal Constitution is understood to be and is regarded by the Executive as the supreme law of the land.

The second section of article second of that instrument provides that the President shall have power to grant reprieves and pardons for offenses against the United States, except in cases of impeachment. The proclamation of December 25, 1868, is strictly in accordance with the judicial expositions of the authority thus conferred upon the Executive, and, as will be seen by reference to the accompanying papers, is in conformity with the precedent established by Washington in 1795, and followed by Presidents Adams in 1800, Madison in 1815, and Lincoln in 1863, and by the present Executive in 1865, 1867, and 1868.

ANDREW JOHNSON.

Washington, D. C., Jan. 18, 1869.

Amnesty Proclamations—Copies Transmitted to the Senate.

First. Proclamation of General Washington, dated the 10th day of July, 1795, granting to citizens who had been engaged in the insurrection, resisting the collection of the revenue on distilled spirits and stills, in the western counties of Pennsylvania, excepting certain classes described in the proclamation, a general pardon of all treasons and other indictable offenses.

Second. Proclamation of John Adams, dated the 21st day of May, 1800, granting full pardon to all and every person, including some excepted in Washington's proclamation, engaged in said insurrection, thereby remitting and releasing unto such persons all pains and penalties incurred or supposed to be incurred for or on account of the premises.

Third. Proclamation of James Madison, dated 6th day of February, 1815. Certain foreigners flying from the dangers of their own homes, and some citizens of New Orleans forgetful of their duty, had co-operated in forming an establishment on the island of Barratania, near the mouth of the river Mississippi, for the purpose of clandestine and lawless trade. The Government of the United States caused the establishment to be broken up, and proceeded to prosecute the offenders by indictment, etc. For reasons set forth in the proclamation President Madison grants to the offenders a full pardon of all offenses committed against the laws, or touching intercourse and commerce of the United States with foreign nations; and the President directs all such indictments and prosecutions for fines, penalties, forfeitures, etc., to be discontinued and released.

Fourth. Proclamation of President Lincoln, dated the 8th day of December, 1863, familiar to the public, granting to all persons, certain classes excepted, who had participated in the Rebellion, full pardon and restoration of all rights of property, except as to slaves and in property cases where rights of third parties shall have intervened. In this proclamation Mr. Lincoln begins by citing the provision in the Constitution empowering the President to grant reprieves and pardon. The law of Congress declaring forfeitures, etc., and authorizing the President to issue proclamation of pardon and amnesty, with such exceptions as the Executive may deem proper, is then cited. Mr. Lincoln, referring to this act, adds:—"Whereas the Congressional declaration for limited and conditional pardon accords with well-established judicial exposition of the pardoning powers; therefore," etc.

Fifth. Proclamation of President Lincoln, dated 26th of March, 1864, defining cases in which persons are entitled to the benefits of the preceding proclamation.

Sixth. Proclamation of President Johnson, dated 29th of May, 1865, similar to President Lincoln's proclamation of December 8, 1863, granting pardon and amnesty, except in cases therein named.

Seventh. Proclamation of President Johnson, dated September 7, 1867, extending full pardon to certain persons who were engaged in the Rebellion. This proclamation extends pardon to all persons who were not pardoned by preceding proclamations.

Eighth. Proclamation of President Johnson, of July 4, 1868, granting general pardon and amnesty to persons engaged in the late Rebellion, with certain exceptions and reservations.

THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

HARRISBURG, Jan. 18, 1869.

The Senate was not in session, but meets at 11 A. M. Tuesday.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The House met at 8 P. M.

An invitation was received from Governor Geary and the board of directors of the monument in honor of the Mexican soldiers, to participate in the dedication ceremonies on the 26th of May. It was accepted.

The following petitions were presented:

Mr. Kase, of Northumberland, from coal miners, in favor of requiring the mines to be better ventilated.

Mr. McKinstry, of Bucks, for changing mode of collecting school taxes.

Mr. Stokes, of Philadelphia, one from J. Edgar Thomson, Hon. Benj. Harris Brewster, and fifty other citizens, praying that the Court of Common Pleas may be intrusted with power to incorporate capital to relieve distress and misery in Philadelphia.

Mr. Strong, of Tioga, moved that the Speaker and Clerk be authorized to appoint twenty-seven additional officers of the House.

After considerable discussion, Mr. Nelson, of Wayne, offered an amendment, requiring the Speaker and clerk to discharge the additional employes whenever the House could do without them.

This amendment was accepted, and the original resolution was passed by a vote of 54 ayes to 27 noes.

Mr. Painter, of Lycoming, moved to print three thousand copies of the report of the commissioners who attended the Cattle Disease Convention at Springfield, Ill. Agreed to.

Mr. Rea, of Erie, declined to act as chairman of Committee on Accounts, and delivered a sarcastic speech, complaining that the county which he represented was entitled to a more prominent position upon the committee, and that as an old member he was also entitled to more consideration.

The clerk of the Senate presented an act extending the term of the present Receiver of Taxes until the pending legal contest is decided.

Mr. Foy, of Philadelphia, after an interview of one hour, reported the bill favorably from the Committee on Municipal Corporations.

Mr. Hong, of Philadelphia, moved to proceed to its consideration, and to suspend the rules. Not agreed to, because two-thirds did not vote in the affirmative. The vote was—ayes, 36; nays, 32.

The following bills were introduced and referred to appropriate committees:

Mr. Holgate, repealing the act authorizing the appointment of measurer of paving-stones.

Mr. Subers, authorizing the Northern Liberty Gas Company to increase its capital stock.

Also, incorporating the U. S. Grant Gold Mining Company.

Mr. Nice, of Schuylkill, authorizing John Lehman to sell certain real estate.

Mr. Hong, of Phila., authorizing the inspector of stationary steam-engines and boilers in Philadelphia to inspect locomotive and all other boilers; to examine every engineer as to his capacity, and to require owners of every boiler to procure certificates.

Also, an act declaring the Mayor and presidents of both branches of Councils, and George L. Harrison, Wm. Y. McGrath, John A. Miskey, James H. Billington, Henry Marcus, Wm. F. Smith, Hiram Miller, Harvey C. Oram, John S. Wilson, Joseph B. Hancock, Joshua J. Owen and George Trueman to be commissioners to act and maintain a house of correction, employment and information, to act under control of fifteen managers, to hold office for five years, except in the case of Mayor and presidents of Councils, who shall hold office during their terms, the second and ensuing boards of managers to be appointed as follows, viz: Four by the City Councils, four by the District Court, four by the Court of Common Pleas and Mayor and presidents of Council, who shall impose a special tax of one-twentieth of one per cent. for ten years.

Mr. Adaire, repealing the act authorizing the appointment of inspector of petroleum.

Mr. Hong, incorporating the Iron Dyking Company; also, supplemental act laying out Mount Airy avenue.

Mr. Davis, incorporating the Industrial Works.

Mr. Hervey, incorporating the Sheep Brokers' Association.

The Senate bill extending the term of the Receiver of Taxes now came up in regular order. The House agreed to proceed to consider by 45 ayes to 30 nays. All the Democrats except Dailey were present. All the Philadelphia Republicans voted yea.

The House, by 38 yeas to 32 nays, sustained the operation of the previous motion.

The first section of the bill, as published on Saturday last, was passed by 40 yeas to 30 nays.

Mr. McGinnis denounced the bill as playing into office a man who gave no security. Adjourned.

As there are two remaining sections to this bill, it cannot be considered as having finally passed, but when again considered will be again contested.

The following named Republicans voted with the Democrats against the bill, viz: Beatty, Brown of Huntingdon, Burritt, Chamberlain, Haffman, Nicholson, Walker, Waller and Wilson.

All the remaining Republicans who were present voted in favor of the bill.

The following Democrats were absent: Messrs Beard, Breen, Brobst, Creitz, Fogel, Kase, Nelson Nice, Place, Playford, and Stout.

It was stated that Mr. Dailey, Democrat, had paired off. All the remaining Democrats voted against the bill.

Girard's Will—Decree by the United States Supreme Court.

Yesterday, in the case of Vidal vs. the Executors of the Girard Estate, the Supreme Court rendered their decision. In the argument produced the following points of the will in question were cited:—

The will of Stephen Girard, after sundry bequests to his relatives and friends, and to certain specified charities, announces (§XX) his great and favorite charity to be the establishment of a college for the education of poor orphans. It then proceeds:—"Now I give, devise, and bequeath all the residue and remainder of my real and personal estate," etc., unto the "Mayor, Aldermen, and citizens of Philadelphia, in trust, for the several uses, intents, and purposes hereinafter mentioned and declared."

The attempt to restrain the alienation of the realty, being inoperative, cannot affect the validity of this devise. After many and very special directions as to the college, its construction and government, it further directs that two millions of the personal estate be appropriated to the building; and if this sum should not be sufficient, the remainder should be taken "from the final residuary fund hereinafter expressly referred to," and which is found in the 24th section, as follows:—

"And as it regards the remainder of said residue of my personal estate, to invest the same in good securities, and in like manner to invest the interest and income thereof, from time to time, so that the whole shall form a permanent fund, and apply the income of the said fund—

"First. To the further improvement and maintenance of the aforesaid college, as directed in the last paragraph of the twenty-first clause of this my will.

"Second. To enable the corporation of the city of Philadelphia to provide more effectually than they now do for the security of the inhabitants of the said city, by a competent police, including a sufficient number of watchmen, really suited to the purpose; and to this end I recommend a division of the city into watch districts, or four parts, each under a proper head.

"Third. To enable the said corporation to improve the city property, and the general appearance of the city itself, and in effect to diminish the burden of taxation now most oppressive, especially on those who are least able to bear it.

"To all which objects, the prosperity of the city, and the health and comfort of its inhabitants, I devote the said fund as aforesaid, and direct the income thereof to be applied yearly, and every year forever, after providing for the college as hereinbefore directed, as my primary object."

The decree of the Court was to the following effect:—

In fine, the decree must be affirmed, because—

1. The residue of the estate of Stephen Girard, at the time of his death, was by his will vested in the corporation on valid legal trusts, which it was fully competent to execute.

2. By the supplement to the act incorporating the city (commonly called the "Consolidation act"), the identity of the corporation is not destroyed; nor can the change in its name, the enlargement of its area, or increase in the number of its corporators, affect its title to property held at the time of such change.

3. The corporation, under its amended charter, has every capacity to hold, and every power and authority necessary to execute, the trusts of the will.

4. That the difficulties anticipated by the bill, as to the execution of the secondary trusts, are imaginary. They have not arisen and most probably never will.

5. And if they should, it is a matter, whether probable or improbable, with which the complainants have no concern, and cannot have on any possible contingency.

Judgment affirmed, with costs.

MARINE TELEGRAPH.

For additional Marine News see First Page.

ALMANAC FOR PHILADELPHIA—THIS DAY.

SUN RISES	7 21	MOON SETS	11 40
SUN SETS	5 02	HIGH WATER	6 32

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.

D. C. MCCAMMON, }
J. PRICE WETHERILL, } MONTHLY COMMITTEE.
HENRY WINSOR. }

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMERS.

FOR AMERICA.			
Wm. Penn	London	New York	Dec. 26
Atalanta	London	New York	Dec. 26
Caledonia	Glasgow	New York	Jan. 1
Kangaroo	Liverpool	N. York via Hal.	Jan. 2
Nebraska	Liverpool	New York	Jan. 5
Hammonia	Southampton	New York	Jan. 8
FOR EUROPE.			
Cuba	New York	Liverpool	Jan. 20
Colorado	New York	Liverpool	Jan. 20
Union	New York	Bremen	Jan. 21
Ville de Paris	New York	Havre	Jan. 23
COASTWISE, DOMESTIC, ETC.			
Columbia	New York	Havana	Jan. 21
Pioneer	Philada	Wilmington	Jan. 21
Geo. Cromwell	New York	New Orleans	Jan. 23
Wyoming	Philada	Savannah	Jan. 23
Merrimack	New York	Rio Janeiro	Jan. 23
Juniata	Philada	New Orleans	Jan. 23
StarsandStripes	Philada	Havana	Jan. 27

Mails are forwarded by every steamer in the regular lines. The steamers for or from Liverpool call at Queenstown, except the Canadian line, which call at Londonderry. The steamers for or from the Continent call at Southampton.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Brig John Given, Mayo, Halifax, F. A. Souder & Co.
Schr Henrietta Simmons, Godfrey, Boston, Lathbury, Wickersham & Co.
St'r Diamond State, Webb, Baltimore, A. Groves, Jr.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Schr Daniel R. Burton, Burriss, 1 day from Milton, Del., with grain to Jas. L. Bewley & Co.
Schr Alex. Young, Young, from Boston.

MEMORANDA.

Ship Wm. Cummings, Miller, was up at New Orleans 14th inst., for Boston.
Barque Wm. Van Name, Craig, at Messina 26th ult. from Licata—arrived 20th.
Barque "Bryland Gardner," Colburn, bound to Philadelphia, was off Deal 31st ult.
Barque J. W. Barss, Davison, hence, at Falmouth 31st ult.
Barque Normania, Roer, hence, at Hamburg 31st ultimo.
Brig Waverly, Terry, hence, sailed from Gibraltar 19th ult. for Odessa.
Brig Mary C. Comery, Comery, for Philadelphia, put back to Messina 20th ult., on account of heavy weather, and sailed again 23d.
Brig John Shay, Nickerson, from Palermo for Philadelphia, was towed through the straits 19th ult.
Schr Emma L. Porter, Sparks, hence, at Trinidad 24th ult.
Schr E. Sinnickson, Winsmore, hence, at Trinidad 26th ult.
Schr Florence Shay, Hulse, hence, at Palermo 18th ult., via Genoa.
Schr J. Paine, Young, hence for Boston, at Holmes' Hole 15th inst.
Schr Grant, Banks, for Philadelphia, cleared at Baltimore 16th inst.
Schr Agnes, Blair, was loading molasses at Cardenas, 7th inst., for a port north of Hatteras.
Schrs John Stockham, Price, and Mary E. Graham, Boulton, from Providence for Philadelphia, at New York 16th inst.
Schr Edwin, Palmer, from Bridgeport for Philadelphia, at New York 16th inst.
Schr Louisa, Nevens, for Philadelphia, was loading at Savannah 14th inst.
Schrs Trade Wind, Hoffman, and Henrietta, Ludlam, hence, at Richmond 15th inst.
Schr J. L. Leach, Stafford, hence, was off Charleston yesterday.
Schr A. M. Flanagan, Collins, cleared at New York yesterday for Trinidad.
Schr Nettie Brown, for Philadelphia, was seen 15th inst. 8 miles S. by E. of Absecom.

MISCELLANY.

Barque Neptune, Hayes, from Kingston, Ja., for Philadelphia, was hauled on the ways at Key West on the 4th inst. for examination and repairs. She has been stripped of her metal, and the seams of her bottom under the sheathing are all open. She will be recaulked and such other temporary repairs put on her as will enable her to take her cargo to its port of destination.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

Official information has been received that two red buoys have been placed to mark the position of a shoal lying in the bay to the north of Chanak, Dardanelles Narrows, Mediterranean. The buoys are about 1½ cables from the shore one off the Pratique office and the other 1½ cables further to the northeast. Within these buoys there is but eight feet water and a dangerous eddy current.

By order. W. B. SHUBRICK, Chairman.
Treasury Department, Office Lighthouse Board, Washington, D. C., Jan. 12, 1869.

The Spanish Provisional Government make known to whom it may concern that the Lighthouse at Point Lucrecia, on the north coast of the island of Cuba, has ceased to light during the time of its being repaired.

BRANDY, WHISKY, WINE, ETC.

Y. P. M.
Y. P. M.
Y. P. M.

YOUNG'S PURE MALT WHISKY.
YOUNG'S PURE MALT WHISKY.
YOUNG'S PURE MALT WHISKY.

There is no question relative to the merits of the celebrated Y. P. M. It is the purest quality of Whisky, manufactured from the best grain afforded by the Philadelphia market and it is sold at the low rate of $5 per gallon, or $1 25 per quart, at the salesrooms,

No. 700 PASSYUNK ROAD,
11 5 2p PHILADELPHIA.

CARSTAIRS & McCALL.
Nos. 126 WALNUT and 21 GRANITE Sts.,
IMPORTERS OF
Brandies, Wines, Gin, Olive Oil, Etc. Etc.,
AND
COMMISSION MERCHANTS
FOR THE SALE OF
PURE OLD RYE, WHEAT, AND BOURBON WHISKIES. 4 11

TRUSSES.

"SEELEY'S HARD RUBBER TRUSS No. 1347 CHESNUT street. This Truss correctly applied will cure and retain with ease the most difficult rupture; always clean, light, easy, safe, and comfortable, used in bathing, fitted to form, never rusts, breaks, soils, becomes limber, or moves from place. No strapping. Hard Rubber Abdominal Supporter, by which the Mothers, Corpulent, and Ladies suffering with Female weakness, will find relief and perfect support; very light, neat, and effectual. Pile Instruments Shoulder Braces, Elastic Stockings for weak limbs, Suspensions, etc. Also, large stock best Leather Trusses, half usual price. Lady in attendance. 122 wim

ANTI-WINDOW RATTLER.
For Dwellings, Cars, Steamboats, Etc.

Prevents Rattling and Shaking of the Windows by the wind or other causes, tightens the sash, prevents the wind and dust from entering, easily attached, and requires but a single glance to judge of its merits.

Call on the General Agent,

C. P. ROSE
No. 727 JAYNE Street,
Between Market and Chesnut,
12 11 fmw3m Philadelphia

RODGERS' AND WOSTENHOLM'S POCKET KNIVES, Pearl and Stag Handles, of beautiful finish. RODGERS' and WADE & BUTCHER'S RAZORS, and the celebrated LECOULTRE RAZOR SCISSORS of the finest quality.

Razors, Knives, Scissors, and Table Cutlery Ground and Polished, at P. MADEIRA'S, No. 115 S. TENTH street, below Chesnut.

ALEXANDER G. CATTELL & CO
PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 26 NORTH WHARVES
AND
No. 27 NORTH WATER STREET,
PHILADELPHIA. 22
ALEXANDER G. CATTELL. ELIJAH CATTELL

AMUSEMENTS.

WALNUT ST. THEATRE. BEGINS AT 7¼.
THIS (Tuesday) EVENING, Jan 19,
HOUSES CROWDED TO THE DOME.
UNEQUIVOCAL SUCCESS
of Dion Boucicault's great sensational drama of
AFTER DARK; OR, LONDON BY NIGHT.
Received on each representation
WITH ENTHUSIASTIC APPLAUSE.
J. E. McDONOUGH as OLD TOM
New scenery by R. S. Smith and John Thorne; machinery by Alex. Wilson; music by Simon Hassler.
In order to accommodate those who reside in adjacent cities and towns, there will be a daylight performance
ON SATURDAY AFTERNOON, AT 2 O'CLOCK.

MRS. JOHN DREW'S ARCH STREET THEATRE. Begins at half-past 7.
UNDIMINISHED SUCCESS.
FIFTH WEEK. LAST NIGHTS
Of Augustin Daly's local play,
A FLASH OF LIGHTNING.
IT WILL BE GIVEN TO-NIGHT,
with its New Scenery,
Intricate Machinery
and Efficient Cast.
Seats secured six days in advance.
In Rehearsal, Shakespeare's TWELFTH NIGHT.

THEATRE COMIQUE, SEVENTH STREET, below Arch. Commences at 7¾.
J. C. GREGORY Sole Lessee and Manager
Continued success of the Brilliant Young Artiste,
MISS SUSAN GALTON
AND COMIC ENGLISH OPERA COMPANY.
LAST NIGHT OF OFFENBACH'S
"66." "66." "66." "66."
Preceded by a sparkling comedietta. 1 18 3t
SUSAN GALTON MATINEE, SATURDAY AT 2.

FOX'S AMERICAN VARIETY THEATRE. EVERY EVENING AND SATURDAY AFTERNOON.
GREAT COMBINATION TROUPE,
In Grand Ballets, Ethiopian Burlesques, Songs Dances, Pantomimes, Gymnast Acts, etc.

VALER'S (LATE MILLER'S) WINTER GARDEN, Nos. 720, 722, 724, and 726 VINE Street.
THE GRAND ORCHESTRION, formerly the property of the GRAND DUKE OF BADEN, purchased at great expense by JACOB VALER, of this city, in combination with FLAMER'S ORCHESTRA, and Miss NELLIE ANDERSON, will perform EVERY AFTERNOON and EVENING at the above-mentioned place. Admission free. 1 13 tf

HORTICULTURAL HALL.—GERMANIA ORCHESTRA—PUBLIC REHEARSALS EVERY WEDNESDAY, at 3½ P. M.—Tickets sold at the door, and all principal Music Stores. Packages of five for $1; single 25 cents.
Engagements can be made by addressing G. BASTERT, No. 1231 MONTEREY Street; Wittig's Music Store, No. 1021 Chesnut street; Andre's Music Store, No. 1104 Chesnut street. 10 19 3m

CARL SENTZ' AND MARK HASSLER'S ORCHESTRA MATINEES, EVERY SATURDAY at 3½ P. M., IN MUSICAL FUND HALL. Single Admission, 50 cents. Package of 4 tickets, $1, at Boner's, No. 1102 CHESNUT St., and at the Door. [11 4 tf

CHESNUT ST. RINK ASSOCIATION
2000 SHARES ... $100 EACH.
PRESIDENT—HON. JOSEPH T. THOMAS.
TREASURER—B. HAMMETT.
DIRECTORS.
WM. G. MOORHEAD, JOHN FALLON,
MATTHEW BAIRD, B. HAMMETT,
R. D. BARCLAY, HON. J. H. CAMPBELL
HON. J. T. THOMAS, LUTHER DOCK,
H. E. BROWNE.
A LIMITED AMOUNT OF STOCK FOR SALE.
The Company who own the
SPLENDID NEW SKATING RINK,
Corner of CHESNUT and TWENTY-THIRD Streets
Have instructed us to offer a limited amount of the stock for sale in shares of One Hundred Dollars each. A large amount of money has been expended in the erection of this building, which is 220 by 110 feet. The main hall is 56 feet high.
Each share of stock will be entitled to an advance dividend, payable yearly, of twenty per cent. ($20) in tickets, subject to provisions of the By-Laws of the Company. Such dividends may be taken in single season, or coupon tickets, which are transferable.
Regarding the success of the project there can be no doubt, as the building is intended for a public hall, to be used for
Concerts, Church Fairs, Festivals, Conventions, Agricultural Exhibitions, etc.
Further particulars can be obtained at our office.
DE HAVEN & BROTHER,
No. 40 South THIRD Street,
1 18 1m PHILADELPHIA.

MEDICAL.

RHEUMATISM,
NEURALGIA
Warranted Permanently Cured.
Warranted Permanently Cured.
Without Injury to the System.
Without Iodide, Potassia, or Colchicum
By Using Inwardly Only
DR. FITLER'S
GREAT RHEUMATIC REMEDY,
For Rheumatism and Neuralgia in all its forms.
The only standard, reliable, positive, infallible permanent cure ever discovered. It is warranted to contain nothing hurtful or injurious to the system.
WARRANTED TO CURE OR MONEY REFUNDED
WARRANTED TO CURE OR MONEY REFUNDED
Thousands of Philadelphia references of cures. Prepared at
No. 29 SOUTH FOURTH STREET,
8 22 stuthtf BELOW MARKET.

STOVES, RANGES, ETC.

NOTICE.—THE UNDERSIGNED would call the attention of the public to his NEW GOLDEN EAGLE FURNACE. This is an entirely new heater. It is so constructed as to at once commend itself to general favor, being a combination of wrought and cast iron. It is very simple in its construction, and is perfectly air-tight; self-cleaning, having no pipes or drums to be taken out and cleaned. It is so arranged with upright flues as to produce a larger amount of heat from the same weight of coal than any furnace now in use. The hygrometic condition of the air as produced by my new arrangement of evaporation will at once demonstrate that it is the only Hot Air Furnace that will produce a perfectly healthy atmosphere.
Those in want of a complete Heating Apparatus would do well to call and examine the Golden Eagle.
CHARLES WILLIAMS,
Nos. 1132 and 1134 MARKET Street,
Philadelphia.
A large assortment of Cooking Ranges, Fire-board Stoves, Low Down Grates, Ventilators, etc., always on hand.
N. B.—Jobbing of all kinds promptly done. 5 10

THOMPSON'S LONDON KITCHENER or EUROPEAN RANGE, for families, hotels, or public institutions, in TWENTY DIFFERENT SIZES. Also, Philadelphia Ranges, Hot-Air Furnaces, Portable Heaters, Low-down Grates, Fireboard Stoves, Bath Boilers, Stew-hole Plates, Boilers, Cooking Stoves, etc., wholesale and retail, by the manufacturers,
SHARPE & THOMPSON,
11 25wfm6m No. 209 N. SECOND Street.

CHROMO-LITHOGRAPHS.

PICTURES FOR PRESENTS.
A. S. ROBINSON,
No. 910 CHESNUT Street,
Has just received exquisite specimens of ART SUITABLE FOR HOLIDAY GIFTS.
FINE DRESDEN "ENAMELS" ON PORCELAIN, in great variety.
SPLENDID PAINTED PHOTOGRAPHS, including a number of choice gems.
A SUPERB LINE OF CHROMOS.
A large assortment of NEW ENGRAVINGS, Etc.
Also, RICH STYLE FRAMES, of elegant new patterns. 3 18

Evening Telegraph

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON
(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED),
AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING,
NO. 108 S. THIRD STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

The Price is three cents per copy (double sheet); or eighteen cents per week, payable to the carrier by whom served. The subscription price by mail is Nine Dollars per annum, or One Dollar and Fifty cents for two months, invariably in advance for the time ordered.

TUESDAY, JANUARY 19, 1869.

The Navy Yard Investigations.

THE Hon. William D. Kelley, a few days ago, made a speech in the House of Representatives denouncing in no measured terms the Engineer Corps of the Navy, and especially the Chief Engineer of the Philadelphia Navy Yard. This officer was charged with having purchased marine engine tools for the Navy Yard machine shop of a New York manufacturer, when as good or better articles could have been obtained in Philadelphia for less money; and also with having purchased in New York a lot of second hand, worn-out, and worthless tools for more money than new ones would have cost in this city. Judge Kelley intimated that the Chief Engineer patronized the New York firm in his own interest. A report made by a board of naval engineers, appointed by the Secretary of the Navy to investigate the matter, which exonerated the Chief Engineer of the Philadelphia Navy Yard from blame, and gave it as their opinion that the purchase of the tools was judicious and in the best interests of the Government, was made the occasion of a violent attack upon the entire Engineer Corps of the navy. Judge Kelley charged the investigating board with having prepared a "whitewashed" report, and stated that the *esprit de corps* among the engineers of the navy was such that they were always ready to sustain one another, right or wrong, and that they were aiming to obtain the entire control of the navy. Judge Kelley stated that he had ample evidence to prove his points. This evidence he ought to produce.

Our Washington correspondent on Saturday gave Judge Kelley's version of this affair, using stronger language, however, than that gentleman did in his speech, and explicitly charging the Chief Engineer of the Navy Yard and his subordinates with having "forged" bids to sustain themselves and cover their guilt. It is hard to believe such a charge as this without substantial proof. The substance of Judge Kelley's version of this affair is given by our Washington correspondent as follows:

"Judge Kelley's attention was first called to this matter by a friend in Philadelphia who takes a deep interest in everything relating to iron and machinery, and who, upon a casual visit to the Navy Yard, observed large boxes of tools piled up which had been apparently thrown aside. After the sub-committee had been appointed, Mr. Isherwood, Chief Engineer of the Navy, came to Judge Kelley and obligingly offered to detail a number of engineers to investigate the matter and report to the sub-committee. He was quietly informed that the committee could make its own investigation, as it would be compelled to make its own report to the House. Isherwood, however, seemed determined that the engineer department of the navy should have some part in the investigation. Accordingly, when the committee reached Philadelphia, they found, to their astonishment, the engineers in charge of the Boston and Brooklyn Navy Yards, who reported themselves, under the order of their chief (Isherwood) to assist the committee in their investigation. The committee, however, possessing full powers from the House to examine witnesses and to send for persons and papers, went quickly to work, Judge Kelley giving the engineers to understand that when they were wanted they would be called for. A disposition was manifested to throw every obstacle possible in the way of the committee, with a view to prevent a thorough investigation. This proving unsuccessful, less honorable means were resorted to by Engineer Zeller and his subordinates to accomplish the same purpose. Fraudulent bids were produced purporting to come from Messrs. Sellers & Co. and Messrs. Bement & Dougherty, of your city, which, being shown to these firms by Judge Kelley, chairman of the committee, were pronounced forgeries. All this was done, it appears, to produce the impression upon the committee that the bids of Messrs. Roach & Son of New York for the tools and machinery required were lower than those of any Philadelphia firms. Most of these tools and this machinery were proved by competent machinists and engineers to have gone out of use in all well-regulated establishments, by reason of their being superseded by more modern improvements and better patterns. The whole affair seems to have been what may be termed a 'set-up job' between the Engineer Department of the Navy and Messrs. Roach & Son, to get a large amount of money out of the Government for old tools and ancient machinery that could command a market nowhere else. Having failed to throw dust in the eyes of the committee, the enterprising gentlemen of the Engineer Department, including, of course, Engineer Zeller, of the Philadelphia Navy Yard, have organized a little lobby here for the double purpose of throwing discredit on Judge Kelley's report, and of defeating his bill authorizing the President to appoint a civilian to the position of Chief Engineer of the Navy."

There are always two sides to every question, and it is nothing more than fair that the Engineer's side of this story should be heard by the public. The Engineer Corps is one of the most accomplished bodies of officers connected with the navy, and we have always been under the impression that, like all other officers both in the military and naval service, they were anxious to keep their corps up to the highest standard in every respect, and that their *esprit de corps* would induce them to discard the black sheep rather than to encourage any practices that would tend to bring their body into disrepute. Chief Engineer Zeller, against whom Judge Kelley's charges have been directed, is known as one of the most skilful and experienced engineers in the navy, and he has always borne an unblemished reputation as an officer and as a gentleman. His version of the tool-purchasing transactions, which is supported by documentary evidence and the sworn testimony of experts, indicates that an attempt is being made to compel the purchase of tools for the Navy Yard in this city, whether they can be obtained at less cost in other places or not. Some time ago, when the question of purchasing a new pump for the Water Works was under consideration, many of our principal engine builders publicly repudiated the idea that all contracts for machinery to be paid for out of the public treasury and to be used in this city must be given to Philadelphia shops, and they explicitly stated that, if such a principle were to be established, it would cut them off from a large amount of work which they get from other cities, and would ruin their business.

The board of engineers that investigated this matter were appointed first by Engineer-in-Chief Isherwood, and they subsequently made a more detailed examination, and took evidence by order of the Secretary of the Navy. The board was composed of Chief Engineers W. W. W. Wood, Alexander Henderson, and Philip Inch. Chief Engineer Wood is the oldest engineer in the navy, and his probity, or that of the officers associated with him, has never been called in question before.

The sworn testimony taken by the board of engineers shows that bids were received from the Philadelphia and New York tool-makers at the same time, and that the contracts were made from the latest price lists of the different firms. By buying the tools in New York a saving to the Government was made of the not inconsiderable sum of $41,783·51.

Particular stress, however, was laid upon the purchase of a large quantity of second-hand tools. The testimony shows that these tools were purchased at a less price than was charged in this city for new ones of the same sizes, that they were of improved patterns, and that they were in good condition. The experts who were examined stated that the wear and tear upon them from use was very small, and did not interfere at all with their efficiency, and that they could be put in as good condition as new at a cost of not more than $200.

In conducting their investigation the board made a critical examination of all the machinery in the shops at the Navy Yard, and they took the sworn testimony of a number of the most experienced engine builders and machinists in this and other cities, all of whom pronounced the tools to be first-class, such as they would buy themselves, and exceedingly judicious purchases for the Government to make.

Without taking any sides in this quarrel, we merely desire to give a fair statement of the matter as it stands. If Chief Engineer Zeller is guilty of the charges brought against him, he should be court-martialled and dismissed the service; if he is innocent, and is endeavoring to manage the affairs of his department in the Navy Yard in the best interests of the Government, he is entitled to a complete and emphatic exoneration.

Having stirred up this matter, our Congressmen owe it to themselves and their constituents to make good their accusations to the letter. The case stands thus:—Judge Kelley has brought certain charges against the engineers of the yard, but he has as yet produced no evidence to support his statements. The engineers are supported by a large mass of sworn testimony, from persons who are competent to judge in the matter. It now remains for the Committee of Naval Affairs to exhibit what evidence they have in their possession.

The Philadelphia Navy Yard has had the reputation for many years of being the worst managed yard in the United States, and the officers of the navy who have been on duty there complain that the political influences which control the affairs of the yard interfere with them continually in the performance of their duties. The Congressmen from Philadelphia look upon the yard as their personal property, and the civilians, such as the master mechanic, storekeeper, and others, who are placed there by their influence, manage to keep the officers in hot water, or if they refuse "to crook the pregnant hinges of the knee" to the political powers that be, no efforts are spared to secure their removal.

We hope that this tool-purchasing matter will be investigated, not in the interest either of Chief Engineer Zeller or the Philadelphia tool-makers, but fairly, impartially, and thoroughly, so that the whole truth may be elicited; and if the charges against the Chief Engineer should prove to be without substantial foundation, a strenuous effort ought to be made by the incoming administration to break up the political ring that has for so many years ruled the affairs of the Philadelphia Navy Yard.

The Police and their Delinquencies.

THE new Chief of Police, General Mulholland, yesterday issued a general order for the government of the police force of the city which merits the commendation of every order-loving citizen. If the terms of this order are rigidly enforced, as we trust they will be, a policeman who enters a drinking saloon, except for the purpose of quelling a disturbance or making an arrest, will be summarily dismissed from the force. Such an order has long been needed, and now that it has at last been issued, we may expect to witness a decided improvement in the police in one very important respect.

There is still another opportunity for Mayor Fox and Chief Mulholland to contribute to the efficiency of the force. Hitherto, whenever a charge of any kind has been brought by a citizen against a policeman, the affair has been referred to a commission consisting of the Chief and two or three lieutenants, who have investigated it in a room in the basement of the building in which the headquarters of the force are located, with closed doors and in the most secret manner. As a consequence, it is seldom that a member of the force has been properly punished for dereliction of duty. The chances are altogether with the accused; and even when a deprivation of pay or a suspension from duty is inflicted, the whole matter is conducted so quietly that the public never hears of the case, and the great reformatory influence of public opinion is, therefore, never brought to bear upon the delinquent. If police trials were conducted by the Mayor in person, in an open manner, so that full reports of the evidence could be published in the daily papers, there would be a large increase in the number of charges brought against inefficient and dishonest policemen, until all such members of the force were rooted out, or reformed by fear of the inevitable disgrace which would await them. We hope that Mayor Fox will give this subject his serious attention, in the belief that he will see good cause for adopting our suggestion.

"Dirty Work" at Harrisburg.

"If dirt were trumps," said Charles Lamb to a friend with whom he was playing cards, and whose digits were strangers to soap and water;—"if dirt were trumps, good Lord, what a hand you'd have!" Perhaps Mr. Strang, the Republican member of the House from Tioga county, had read the story, and become convinced that dirt is *not* a trump card under any circumstances, when he rose in his place last evening and announced that he "gave fair notice now that this was the last of the dirty work he intended to do this session." If Mr. Strang had refused to participate in any dirty work at all, he would have made a stronger claim upon the regard of his constituents. The dirty work was so noticeable last evening at Harrisburg, that another Republican member of the House, Mr. Nicholson, of Beaver county, declared that 'in five years' experience he had never seen so many outrages attempted in any one night!" The telegraphic report of the proceedings states that Mr. Nicholson exhibited considerable excitement in making this announcement, his excitement being caused, his language would lead us to believe, not by the attempt at legislative outrages, but rather by the unexampled number of them.

We have recalled the threadbare story about Charles Lamb and his filthy-fingered antagonist at cards, simply to give point to our remarks of yesterday on the danger which threatens the Republican party of this State, springing from the recklessness with which the members of the State Legislature who profess to represent it engage in what Mr. Strang has so tersely described as "dirty work." Doubtless the majority of them are laboring under the notion that "dirt is trumps." The sooner they disabuse their minds of this fatal idea, and discard dirt as a losing card, the better for them and for the party which they so grossly misrepresent.

"The Empire is Peace!"

THE speech of Napoleon III yesterday, at the formal opening of the sessions of the French Senate and Corps Législatif, was equal to the best efforts of that plausible ruler. As a specimen of buncombe, it is one of the finest things in political literature. The harmony between the throne, the legislature, and the people—the glory of France—the intimate union of honor and liberty, as a foundation for the destinies of the nation—and all that sort of thing, without stint, were poured into the attentive ears of the legislators. But what does it all amount to?

Unfortunately, the astute occupant of the Tuileries was not careful enough to conceal from the world the fact that a very large-sized mouse was kicking around in the meal. "I favor a full and free discussion, when it does not touch the constitution." This sensitiveness about the constitution is even more of a chronic complaint with Louis Napoleon Bonaparte than it is with Andrew Johnson. "That instrument is above all debate," continued the Emperor, going slightly beyond the President in his flightiest pronunciamento. "The armament of the forces is perfect, the arsenals are filled with supplies, the reserves are well drilled, the fleets have been refitted; the fortifications at all important points are in good condition, the imperial wish has been realized, and France is so placed as to vindicate her status in the destinies of the world"—all of which means that "the Empire is Peace." Also, that you must not touch the constitution, nor halt in the march towards the consummation of the glory of France. The whole thing is a beautiful parody on the opening lines of the proscribed national hymn:—

> "Allons! Enfants de la patrie,
> Le jour de gloire est arrivé."

SHERIDAN's despatch to General Sherman gives a graphic picture of the results of a successful campaign against the fierce and refractory tribes of the Plains. These wild warriors have hitherto waged war whenever their cupidity was excited, or their young braves had a good opportunity to secure white scalps, and they have dictated the terms of peace to venal commissioners. In summer, when they could roam at will over the vast buffalo grounds, they loved to go to war, so that the excitement of the chase might be pleasantly and profitably varied with the pursuit of a stage-coach, the plunder of a ranche, or an attack upon an unguarded train. In winter they were always ready to listen to proposals of peace, which had no practical meaning except that they received a small share of the proceeds of the moneys the Government appropriated, nominally, for their benefit. Sheridan has demonstrated at last that retribution can be brought home to them, in their most remote retreats, even in the dead of winter, and that the nation will punish its enemies rather than purchase false friends. The unconditional surrender of the leading chiefs of the hostile tribes will, we hope, prove the precursor of a genuine and lasting peace.

WE shall be greatly mistaken if the reported Johnson-Clarendon treaty in relation to the Alabama claims does not prove a gigantic swindle on the American people. We have no faith in mixed commissions. Such bodies have little hesitation in voting away the money of the nations they ostensibly represent. Enveloping their transactions in a cloud of diplomatic mystery, they are ever ready to grant a favorable hearing to extortionate claimants, and to recommend the payment of bills which no conscientious accounting officer would approve. Thousands of Englishmen will present to the proposed mixed commission real or imaginary claims against the United States, and it will be singular if the holders of the foreign Rebel loan are not numbered among the leeches. The American Commissioners will be obliged to recognize a portion or all of these claims, if they wish to secure a full recognition of the Alabama claims, and the whole transaction will end in a demand for a large appropriation from the National Treasury. On the present basis of negotiations, the British Government will not contribute a farthing to reimburse the losses caused by the piratical vessels sent forth by the British pirates to prey upon American commerce, unless the Congress of the United States enriches hosts of the citizens of Great Britain.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

KENSINGTON NATIONAL BANK.
PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 18, 1869.

At an Election held on the 12th instant, the following-named gentlemen were duly elected Directors of this Bank, to serve the ensuing year:—

CHAS. T. YERKES,
ISAAC E. LANDELL,
JOHN SCANLIN,
STEPHEN ROBBINS,
BENJ. C. NAGLEE,
JOS. S. KEEN,
ROBT. M. COLEMAN,
EDWARD MURRAY,
CHAS. H. R. TRIEBELS,
EDWARD W. GORGAS,
JOHN MARTIN,
BENJ. H. BROWN,
I. H. WAINWRIGHT.

And at a meeting of the Board of Directors held this morning, CHARLES T. YERKES, Esq., was unanimously re-elected President, and
1 19 3t WILLIAM McCONNELL, Cashier.

CORN EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK.
PHILADELPHIA, January 19, 1869.

At the Annual Election held on the 12th instant, the following-named gentlemen were elected Directors of this Bank for the ensuing year:—

ALEX. G. CATTELL,
JOHN W. TORREY,
HUGH CRAIG,
CHRIS. J. HOFFMAN,
WILLIAM P. COX,
DAV. VANDERVEER,
ALEX. WHILLDIN,
JOHN F. GROSS,
PHILIP B. MINGLE,
SAMUEL T. CANBY,
EDWARD C. KNIGHT,
EDMUND A. SOUDER,
DELL NOBLIT, JR.

And at a meeting of the Board held this day, Hon. A. G. CATTELL was unanimously re-elected President, J. W. TORREY Vice-President and
1 19 3t H. P. SCHETKY, Cashier.

NATIONAL BANK OF THE REPUBLIC.
PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 12, 1869.

At an election for Directors held THIS DAY the following named gentlemen were duly elected to serve for the ensuing year:—

WILLIAM H. RHAWN,
BENJAMIN ROWLAND, JR.,
SAMUEL A. BISPHAM,
FREDERIC A. HOYT,
JOHN PEARCE,
ALFRED DAY,
HOWARD HINCHMAN,
WILLIAM M. SEYFERT,
CHARLES RICHARDSON,
J. BARLOW MOORHEAD,
WILLIAM HACKER,
CHARLES L. SHARPLESS,
WILLIAM B. BEMENT.

And at a meeting of the Board held THIS DAY WILLIAM H. RHAWN was elected President.
1 13 wfm6t JOSEPH P. MUMFORD, Cashier.

UNION NATIONAL BANK OF PHILADELPHIA, January 14, 1869.

At an election held on the 12th instant,

DAVID FAUST,
WILLIAM H. SOWERS,
JESSE RINGAL,
PETER SILGER,
E. G. REYENTHALER,
I. J. LEBERMAN,
ROBERT D. WORK,
J. BINSWANGER,
and AUGUSTINE WILCOX

were unanimously elected Directors of this Bank for the ensuing year.

And at the meeting of the Directors this day DAVID FAUST was elected President; WILLIAM H. SOWERS, Vice-President; P. A. KELLER, Cashier; HON. CHARLES GILPIN, Solicitor, and EDWARD H. WILLIAMSON, Notary Public.
1 16 3t P. A. KELLER, Cashier.

CONSOLIDATION NATIONAL BANK.
Philadelphia, January 16, 1869.

At the Annual Election held on the 12th instant the following Stockholders were elected Directors to serve the ensuing year:—

JAMES V. WATSON,
J. H. BRINGHURST,
HENRY CROSKEY,
JOSEPH H. COLLINS,
EDWIN A. LANDELL,
AMOS R. LITTLE,
LUDLAM MATTHEWS,
SENECA E. MALONE,
ROBERT SHOEMAKER,
ROBERT F. TAYLOR,
JOHN W. THOMAS,
JOSEPH B. VANDUSEN,
JOHN P. VERREE.

And at a meeting of the Directors, held this day, James V. Watson, Esq. was unanimously re-elected President.
1 16 3t WILLIAM H. WEBB, Cashier.

THE FARMERS' AND MECHANICS' NATIONAL BANK.
PHILADELPHIA, January 15, 1869.

At an election held on the 12th day of January, 1869, the following named Stockholders were elected Directors of this Bank:—

EDWIN M. LEWIS,
JOHN ASHHURST,
ANTHONY J. ANTELO,
BENJ. A. FARNHAM,
FRANCIS TETE,
LINDLEY SMYTH,
RICHARD C. DALE,
J. B. LIPPINCOTT,
J. EDWARD FARNUM,
GEORGE W. FARR, JR.,
WM. H. WOODWARD,
C. H. HUTCHINSON,
HENRY P. SLOAN.

And at a meeting of the Directors this day, EDWIN M. LEWIS, Esq. was unanimously re-elected President.
1 15 10t W. RUSHTON, JR., Cashier.

THE PHILADELPHIA NATIONAL BANK.
PHILADELPHIA, January 13, 1869.

At the Annual Election held yesterday the following Stockholders were elected Directors of the Bank for the ensuing year:—

THOMAS ROBINS,
LEWIS R. ASHHURST,
N. P. SHORTRIDGE,
ED. Y. TOWNSEND,
FRANK L. BODINE,
GEORGE WHITNEY,
HENRY PREAUT,
BENJ. G. GODFREY,
GEORGE W. MEARS,
JOHN WELSH,
J. L. ERRINGER,
AUGUSTUS HEATON,
BEN. B. COMEGYS.

And at the meeting of the Directors held this day, Mr. THOMAS ROBINS was unanimously re-elected President and B. B. COMEGYS Vice-President.
1 13 6t B. B. COMEGYS, Cashier.

NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE,
Philadelphia, January 16, 1869.

At an election held on the 14th instant, the following named Stockholders were elected Directors of this bank:—

GEORGE K. ZEIGLER,
JOHN A. BROWN,
A. E. BORIE,
S. W. CANNELL,
THOMAS H. KIRTLEY,
GEORGE TROTT,
GEORGE W. PAGE,
JOHN THOMPSON,
JOHN RODMAN PAUL, M. D.

And at a meeting of the Directors this day, George K. Ziegler, Esq., was unanimously re-elected President.
JOHN A. LEWIS,
1 18 mwe3t Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY,
PHILADELPHIA, No. 407 Walnut street, Jan. 6, 1869.
DIVIDEND NOTICE.

The Transfer Books of this Company will be closed on SATURDAY, the 9th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M., and be reopened on SATURDAY, the 16th inst.

A dividend has this day been declared of FIVE PER CENT., clear of taxes, payable in scrip, bearing no interest, and convertible into Seven Per Cent. Mortgage Bonds of the Company, in sums of not less than five hundred dollars, on and after May 1st next. The said dividend will be credited to the stockholders as they shall stand registered on the books of the Company on SATURDAY, the 9th inst.
1 8 mwim WILLIAM WISTER, Treasurer.

ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY.
SECRETARY'S OFFICE, No. 40 Broadway,
NEW YORK, 28th December, 1868.

Notice is hereby given that a special meeting of the Stockholders of the Atlantic and Great Western Railway Company will be held at the General Offices of the Company, No. 40 Broadway, in the City and State of New York, at 12 o'clock noon, on SATURDAY, the 30th day of January next, to consider and approve of, or reject, certain contracts entered into with the Erie Railway Company, and the Columbus, Chicago, and Indiana Central Railway Company, and for other purposes. The transfer books will remain closed until after the meeting.
W. ARCHDALL O'DOHERTY,
1 1 tw Secretary.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY—Office No. 227 S. FOURTH Street.
PHILADELPHIA, December 30, 1868.
DIVIDEND NOTICE.

The Transfer Books of this Company will be closed on the 4th of January next, and be reopened on TUESDAY, January 12.

A Dividend of FIVE PER CENT. has been declared on the Preferred and Common Stock, clear of National and State Taxes, payable in common stock on and after January 25, 1869, to the holders thereof, as they shall stand registered on the books of the Company on the 4th of January next. All payable at this office.

All orders for Dividends must be witnessed and stamped.
12 30 1m S. BRADFORD, Treasurer.

NOTICE.—WEST JERSEY RAILROAD COMPANY.
OFFICE OF THE TREASURER,
CAMDEN, N. J., January 16, 1869.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of FIVE PER CENT., clear of national tax, payable to the Stockholders of this date on and after WEDNESDAY the 3d day of February, 1869, at the Treasurer's Office in Camden. The Stock Transfer Books will be closed from the date hereof, until the 4th day of February, 1869.
GEORGE J. ROBBINS
1 19 14t Treasurer W. J. R. R. Co.

CONTINENTAL HOTEL COMPANY.—The Annual Meeting of the stockholders of the Continental Hotel Company, for the election of Five Managers and the transaction of other business, will be held on SATURDAY, January 23, 1869, at 12 o'clock M., at the Hotel.
J. SERGEANT PRICE,
1 15 7t Secretary.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

COLD WEATHER DOES NOT CHAP or roughen the skin after using WRIGHT'S ALCONATED GLYCERIN TABLET OF SOLIDIFIED GLYCERIN. Its daily use makes the skin delicately soft and beautiful. It is delightfully fragrant, transparent, and incomparable as a Toilet Soap. For sale by all Druggists. R. & G. A. WRIGHT,
9 4 No. 624 CHESNUT Street.

CONCERT HALL.—

IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT.

A COURSE OF SCIENTIFIC LECTURES BY DR. J. F. BOYNTON.

BEAUTIFUL STEREOPTICON VIEWS.

INTERESTING EXPERIMENTS.

Dr. J. F. BOYNTON, the celebrated and popular Lecturer on Geology and the Natural sciences, will give, by invitation, a course of SIX ILLUSTRATED LECTURES UPON GEOLOGY AND THE NATURAL HISTORY OF CREATION, as follows:—

ON WEDNESDAY EVENING, January 20,
WORLD-MAKING.

ON THURSDAY EVENING, January 21,
THE EARTH AND MOON.

ON FRIDAY EVENING, January 22,
INTRODUCTION OF ANIMAL LIFE UPON OUR PLANET.

ON MONDAY EVENING, January 25,
COAL BEDS AND OIL BEDS.

ON WEDNESDAY EVENING, January 27,
THE AGE OF REPTILES.

ON FRIDAY EVENING, January 29,
THE MASTODON AND MAMMOTH PERIOD.

The above series of lectures were recently given in New York city, at THE COOPER INSTITUTE, to audiences filling every seat, and occupying every available inch of standing room.

ADMISSION, FIFTY CENTS.
RESERVED SEATS, SEVENTY-FIVE CENTS.

Tickets for the course, six in number, with reserved seats, $3.

The opening sale of tickets will commence on Monday morning, January 18, at Gould's Piano Rooms, No. 923 Chesnut street. 1 15 tf

STATEMENT OF THE ASSETS OF THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, published in conformity with the provisions of the sixth section of the act of Assembly approved April 5, 1842:—

Bonds and Mortgages	$319,670 00
Bills Receivable	29,3[illegible]
Philadelphia City sixes	67,135 40
Philadelphia City fives	4 983 75
Pennsylvania State Loan	33,00[illegible]
Cincinnati sixes	10 990 00
Pittsburg [illegible]	5,5[illegible]
United States Loan, 6 per cent, 1881	26,000 00
United States Loan, 5-20, 1865	25 000 00
United States Loan, 5-20, 1867	108 00[illegible]
United States Loan, 5-20 6 per cent	50,000 00
Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad Company, 500 shares	27 937 38
Pennsylvania Railroad Co. 420 shares	20 7[illegible] 43
Pennsylvania Railroad Co. Loan	10,000 00
Camden and Amboy Railroad Co. Loan	53,497 55
Philadelphia and Erie Railroad Co. Loan	21 000 00
North Pennsylvania Railroad Co. Loan	27,912 50
Harrisburg, Portsmouth, etc., R. Co. Loan	18 501 04
Schuylkill Navigation Co Loan	19,244 41
Chesapeake and Delaware Canal Loan	8 692 50
Lehigh Coal and Navigation Co. Loan	31 570 00
Delaware Division Canal Loan	17,615 00
Philadelphia Bank 234 shares	21,310 26
Western Bank, 230 shares	11,000 00
Girard Bank, 125 shares	6,600 00
Franklin Fire Insurance Co., 20 shares	2,897 73
Manayunk Gas Co., 20 shares	998 88
Real Estate, No. 510 Walnut street	30,000 00
Cash	11,732 62
	$1,038 116 21

WILLIAM G. CROWELL,
1 12 6t Secretary.

THE FAME INSURANCE COMPANY, Office, No. 406 CHESNUT street.
PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 13, 1869.

At a meeting of the stockholders of the Company held the 11th day of January, 1869, the following gentlemen were elected Directors for the ensuing year:—

CHAS. RICHARDSON,
WM. H. RHAWN,
FRANCIS N. BUCK,
HENRY LEWIS,
JOHN KESSLER, JR.,
ROBERT PEARCE,
GEORGE A. WEST,
NATHAN HILLES,
JOHN W. EVERMAN,
EDWARD B. ORNE,
CHARLES STOKES,
MORDECAI BUZBY.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors held this day, CHARLES RICHARDSON was elected President, WILLIAM H. RHAWN Vice-President and
WILLIAMS I. BLANCHARD,
1 13 6t Secretary.

OFFICE INS. CO. NORTH AMERICA,
PHILADELPHIA, January 11, 1869.

The Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of SIX PER CENT., payable on demand, free of all taxes.
CHARLES PLATT,
1 11 12t Secretary.

AMATEUR'S DRAWING-ROOM, SEVENTEENTH Street, above Chesnut. Miss PAULINE BREWSTER SMYTHE will deliver a Lecture at the above named place, WEDNESDAY, January 20.
Subject—"AN APPEAL TO WOMAN."
RESERVED SEATS, ONE DOLLAR.
To be had at TRUMPLER'S, No. 924 Chesnut street; COVERT'S NEWS STAND, Continental Hotel; and at the door between 10 and 2 o'clock. 1 14 5t

CAMBRIA IRON COMPANY.—THE Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Cambria Iron Company will be held at their office, No. 400 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia, on TUESDAY, the 19th day of JANUARY next, at 4 o'clock P. M., when an election will be held for seven Directors to serve for the ensuing year.
JOHN T. KILLE, Secretary.
Philadelphia, Dec. 17, 1868. 12 18 dtJ19*

SHAMOKIN COAL COMPANY.
PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 1, 1869.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the above-named Company will be held at their Office, No. 226 WALNUT Street, on WEDNESDAY, the 20th instant, at 12 o'clock, when an Election will be held for seven Directors to serve for the ensuing year.

The transfer books will be closed on the 10th and opened on the 21st instant.
1 1fmw9t C. R. LINDSAY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE ST. NICHOLAS COAL COMPANY, No. 205½ WALNUT STREET.
PHILADELPHIA, January 19, 1869.

The Annual Meeting of the stockholders will be held at the office of the Company on MONDAY, February 1, 1869, at 12 o'clock M., when an election will be held for seven Directors to serve the ensuing year.
R. JOHNSTON,
1 19 11t Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE DIAMOND COAL COMPANY, No. 309 WALNUT Street.
NOTICE.

The Directors, on the 6th inst., declared a Dividend of FIFTY CENTS PER SHARE, payable on or after this date.
S. ALTER, Secretary.
January 16, 1869. 1 16 4t*

DR. NEILL HAS REMOVED FROM Broad and Spruce streets to No. 258 South EIGHTEENTH Street. [1 15 fmw 3t*

THE BUSINESS MAN

Who understands his best interests keeps himself handsomely clad.

THE BUSINESS MAN

Who is successful in business need not go shabby.

THE BUSINESS MAN

Of olden time used to think it was a sign of good business habits to wear shabby old clothes.

BUT IT IS AN EXPLODED NOTION!

Stephen Girard's Sunday-go-to-meeting clothes used to be 25 years old. They are older than that now. You can see the old things in Girard College, if the busy moth has not eaten them.

THE BUSINESS MAN of the present day knows that ROCKHILL & WILSON can clothe him more elegantly than Stephen Girard was ever clothed, and for a great deal less money.

MAKE IT YOUR BUSINESS, man of business, to call very soon at the GREAT BROWN HALL, if you want any of the present Winter Stock.

FOR IT IS MOVING OFF,
MOVING OFF,
MOVING OFF,
MOVING OFF.

In a style of unexampled rapidity, and at prices calculated to excite your wonder.

ROCKHILL & WILSON,
GREAT BROWN STONE HALL,
Nos. 603 and 605 CHESNUT STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

FOR SALE—A WEEKLY LITERARY paper, with a large and increasing circulation and advertising patronage, will be sold cheap, either the whole or one half interest. Address, P. O. Box 2836, Philadelphia, Pa. 1 18 2t

FOR SALE OR TO RENT—DESIRABLE House at ROXBOROUGH.
S. WAGNER, JR.,
1 19 6t No. 33 S. THIRD Street.

BOARDING.—FIRST-CLASS BOARDING for GENTLEMEN only, at No. 236 South EIGHTH Street. 1 14 6t

S. GARTLAND, UNDERTAKER, 35 South THIRTEENTH Street. 12 22 3m

JEWELRY, SILVERWARE, ETC.

J. E. CALDWELL & CO.

WILL RESUME BUSINESS

On Monday, January 18,

AT THE STORE

No. 819 CHESNUT Street,

1 16 tf PHILADELPHIA.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE GALAXY
FOR FEBRUARY,
NOW READY.

Every One is Reading the Magazine that Doubled Its Subscription List in One Month.

It is the most Elegantly Illustrated, Brilliant, Entertaining, and Attractive Magazine published in this country.

Contents of the February Number:

I. Susan Fielding. By Mrs. Edwards.
II. A Message. By H. H.
III. Queen Victoria and Her Subjects. By Justin McCarthy.
IV. Coffee and its Adulteration in New York. By John C. Draper, M. D.
V. Twenty Thousand Dollars. By James T. McKay.
VI. One Woman's Work. By C. W. Elliott. (With an Illustration after Sarony.)
VII. New York Journalists—Parke Godwin, of the "Evening Post." By Eugene Benson.
VIII. Violet Eyes. By Edmund C. Stedman.
IX. Light-Houses. By Edward Abbott. (With Illustrations.)
X. Cipher; a Novel. By Jane G. Austin.
XI. The Grammarless Tongue. A Chapter of "Words and their Uses." By Richard Grant White.
XII. The Galaxy Miscellany:—
1. Don't Get Excited. By George Wakeman.
2. Thirty Months at the Dry Tortugas. By A. O'D.
3. Venetian Carnival. By F. Colton.
XIII. Drift-Wood. By Philip Quilibet.
XIV. Literature and Art.
XV. Nebulæ. By the Editor.

PRICE 35 CENTS; $4 PER YEAR.

Very liberal terms made with those who will get up Clubs for THE GALAXY. Address

SHELDON & COMPANY,
1 16 stu2t Nos. 498 and 500 BROADWAY, N. Y.

THE CHEAPEST BOOKSTORE IN America.—A splendid assortment of Books now on hand.

NEW AND SECOND HAND

Mixing Liquors,
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Astrology,
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Poetry,
Novels,
Plays,
Dyeing,
Chess,
Painting,
Sporting,
Reckoners,
Medical,
Navigation,
Receipts,
Mineralogy,
Mechanics,
Theological,
Historical,
ARCHITECTURE,
French,
Latin,
Greek.

NOTICE.—Having plenty of rooms, we are buying all the Books that we can get, in large or small quantities. Good Books bring good prices.
1 16stuth4t LEARY'S, FIFTH and WALNUT.

WANTS.

AGENTS WANTED!
A BOOK OF GENERAL INTEREST TO ALL CLASSES.
RECOLLECTIONS OF A BUSY LIFE,
BY HORACE GREELEY.

In one elegant octavo volume of over 600 pages, illustrated with an admirable portrait on steel of Mr. Greeley, and a beautiful portrait of Margaret Fuller.

Mr. Greeley says:—"I shall never write anything else into which I shall put so much of *myself*, my experiences, notions, convictions, and modes of thought, as these *Recollections*. I give, with small reserve, my mental history." The book embraces views of early New England settlement, the author's own youthful life, education, apprenticeship, adventures, professional and political reminiscences, experience in Congress, newspaper life in New York, and much useful talk about farms and farming. It is a look behind the scenes during an important period of the country's history.

Apply for terms to
CHARLES S. GREEN & CO.,
1 16stuth4t No. 413 CHESNUT St., Philadelphia.

AGENTS WANTED
FOR
ZELL'S POPULAR ENCYCLOPEDIA.

FOUR NUMBERS READY. PRICE 10 CTS. EACH.

The "Philadelphia Bulletin" says it is the NOBLEST LITERARY UNDERTAKING ever ventured upon in this country.

The "Telegraph" says it is the CHEAPEST and most COMPLETE ENCYCLOPEDIA in the world.

The "Press" says it is WELL WRITTEN, WELL EDITED, WELL PRINTED, AND NEATLY ILLUSTRATED.

T. ELLWOOD ZELL,
1 16 s'uth1m Publisher Philadelphia.

WANTED TO RENT—On or before the 15th of March, A MODERATE SIZED HOUSE; must contain all the modern conveniences, and be in good order, for which a good rent will be paid, and the best of care taken of it.

A property with COACH HOUSE attached preferred, situated between TENTH and TWENTIETH and CHESNUT and VINE Streets.

Address P. O. Box 1569, Philadelphia, stating terms and situation. 1 12 tf

COAL.

WILLIAM W. ALTER,
LEHIGH COAL,
Also, Lorberry and Locust Mountain.
Depot, No. 957 North NINTH Street,
Below Girard Avenue [1 15 4ptf
Office, Cor. SIXTH and SPRING GARDEN.

PIANOS.

STEINWAY & SONS' GRAND square and upright Pianos, at BLASIUS BROS.' No. 1006 CHESNUT Street. 8 1 tf

CHICKERING Grand, Square and Upright PIANOS.
DUTTON'S,
11 3tf No. 914 CHESNUT Street.

STECK & CO.'S & HAINES BROS.' PIANO FORTES, AND MASON & HAMLIN'S CABINET AND METROPOLITAN ORGANS, with the new and beautiful VOX HUMANA.

Every inducement offered to purchasers.
J. E. GOULD,
12 1 tuths 3m No. 923 CHESNUT Street.

LARZELERE & BUCHEY,
Custom House Brokers and Notaries Public,
No. 405 LIBRARY Street.
All Custom House Business transacted.
PASSPORTS PROCURED.

CHOICE ARTICLES FOR HOLIDAYS.—AT the Bijou Furnishing Store, No. 58 N. SIXTH Street, below Arch, may be found a superb assortment of Fancy Scarfs, Neckties, Gloves, Handkerchiefs, Hosiery, etc., which are offered at very low prices. Mr. RICHARD EAYRE, the proprietor, has excellent taste in the selection of his stock.

Also, his Improved Shoulder Seam Pattern Shirt, which has given such universal satisfaction, cut by measurement. 12 21 1m5p

DR. F. GIRARD, VETERINARY SURGEON, treats all diseases of horses and cattle, and all surgical operations, with efficient accommodations for horses at his Infirmary, No. 990 MARSHALL Street, above Poplar. 1 15l

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC.

The City Amusements.

AT THE ARCH Daly's drama of *A Flash of Lightning* will be performed this evening. On Monday evening next Shakespeare's comedy of *Twelfth Night* will be performed. Shakespeare and the Arch have been strangers for so long a time that it will be a new sensation to have one of his works produced there, and *Twelfth Night* has not been performed in this city for so long a time that it will have all the charm of an entire novelty. The cast of characters will enable Mrs. Drew to show the entire strength of her company and the actors to give full expression to their talents.

AT THE WALNUT Mr. J. E. McDonough will appear this evening as "Old Tom" in *After Dark*. The drama is now running smoothly, and crowded houses are delighting the management.

AT THE THEATRE COMIQUE Miss Susan Galton will appear this evening as "Grettley" in the operetta of '68."

AT THE AMERICAN a variety entertainment will be given this evening.

THE GERMANIA ORCHESTRA will give a public rehearsal at Horticultural Hall tomorrow afternoon.

DR. J. F. BOYNTON will deliver the first lecture of his scientific course, at the Academy of Music, on Wednesday evening. The subject will be "World Making." Dr. Boynton will deliver twelve lectures in all, and they will be illustrated by fine stereoscopic views and entertaining experiments. We are informed that a number of our principal schools and academies have taken tickets for the entire course. Tickets can be procured at Gould's, No. 923 Chesnut street.

MISS PAULINE BREWSTER SMYTHE will deliver an "Appeal to Women" at the Amateurs Drawing Room, Seventeenth street, above Chesnut, on Wednesday evening.

CITY ITEMS.

OVERCOATS

Reduced to prices as follows:—

Fine all-wool Beaver to	$14·00
Fine all-wool Chinchilla and Fur Beaver to	$18 00
Of the newest and most stylish material, cut and make, which have been sold at	$45 00
A great variety of all styles, upwards from	$8 00

SKATING JACKETS.—The best assortment in the city selling very low.

PANTALOONS, good style, all-wool Cassimere, reduced to	$3·00
VESTS—Fine all-wool Cassimere reduced to	$2·00

Half-way between fth and xth streets. } BENNETT & Co.,
TOWER HALL,
No. 518 MARKET ST.,
PHILADELPHIA,
AND No. 600 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

"A THING OF BEAUTY IS A JOY FOREVER."—We desire to call the attention of the public to a beautiful design of the Dollar Savings Bank of Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, to be seen for a few days in Earles' window on Chesnut street, above Eighth, designed by Isaac H. Hobbs & Son, Architects, Philadelphia. It is to be built of Connecticut brownstone, and to be cut in this city. What strikes us is the magnitude and boldness of the design, the beauty and harmony of the whole, unlike most designs we see executed in Philadelphia, chopped up and disjointed. Many examples we have that are very beautiful in the details and in the mechanical and material finish which the uninitiated in the art of design mistake for good architecture, lacking the boldness and largeness of appearance so necessary to produce real architectural beauty. Philadelphia has been too long in the hands of a few. What they direct the masses follow. Lofty, grand, and imposing stores, with striking features, are what we want—not masses of small and disjointed details one neutralizing the other, and leaving no good whole effect. The practice of architect and builder being in one man seems to us prejudicial.

BEDDING, Window Shades, Curtains, and Upholstery Goods. Upholstering of every description done at Patten's, No 1408 Chesnut street.

A HACKING COUGH is one of the most distressing as well as dangerous forms of cough one can be afflicted with. Its continuous action fatigues and irritates the lungs, and thus engenders consumption. Upham's Fresh Meat Cure will cure the cough, soothe the irritated bronchia, and give tone and vigor to the lungs and whole system.

A single bottle will convince any one of its purity Sold one dollar per bottle.

JOHNSTON, HOLLOWAY & COWDEN,
No. 602 Arch street.

SKIN DISEASES—What form of disease is more annoying than that of the skin, with its itching, stinging, smarting, its ugly red pimples, blotchy eruptions, and loathsome ichorous desquamations. Happily, Hieskell's Tetter Ointment is a sovereign remedy for every form of skin disease, making a radical cure in every case. Sold 50 cents per box. Sent by mail for 60 cents. Johnston, Holloway & Cowden.

FURNITURE mended and varnished, and made look equal to new at Patten's, No. 1408 Chesnut street. Work done at the house or taken away.

JEWELRY.—Mr. William W. Cassidy, No. 12 South Second street, has the largest and most attractive assortment of fine jewelry and silverware in the city Purchasers can rely upon obtaining a real, pure article furnished at a price which cannot be equalled. He also has a large stock of American Western watches in all varieties and at all prices. A visit to his store is sure to result in pleasure and profit.

MONEY LOANED

In sums from one dollar to thousands, on Diamonds, Silver Ware, Watches, Jewelry, Clothing, Dry Goods, etc., at RETTEW'S Loan Office, Northeast corner Fifteenth and Market streets.

HAVE YOUR UPHOLSTERING done at Patten's, No. 1408 Chesnut street. He is always ready, prompt, charges moderately, and gives entire satisfaction.

CHARLES STOKES & Co.,
Merchant Tailors
and Clothiers.
No 824 Chesnut street.

HALLET, DAVIS & CO.'S PIANOS are unequalled in durability, brilliancy, tone and power. Distinguished pianists say they are the best. We never listened to any piano so enchanting.

NO HUMBUG.—Curtains and Shades selling at a great reduction. No pretense, but real, *bona fide* bargains, at Patten's, No. 1408 Chesnut street.

GROVER & BAKER'S Highest Premium Sewing Machines, No. 730 Chesnut street.

MARRIED.

HORAN—COWDEN.—On the 24th of December, at the house of the bride, P. J. HORAN to Miss M. COWDEN, both of this city.

DIED.

BURLEIGH.—On the 15th instant, SARAH, wife of Dr. Francis Burleigh, in the 38th year of her age.

Her friends and those of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her husband's residence, No. 907 Christian street, on Wednesday morning, the 20th instant, at 8½ o'clock.

GOODMAN.—On Sunday, the 17th inst., GEORGE F. GOODMAN.

His relatives and male friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral; also the members of the Humane Steam Fire Engine Company, No. 13, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral of Mr. George F. Goodman, from his late residence, No. 225 Callowhill street, on Thursday afternoon at 3 o'clock, without further notice. Funeral to proceed to the German Reformed Church, Race street above Fifth.

AMERICAN
LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,
Of Philadelphia.
S. E. Corner Fourth and Walnut Streets.

☞ *This Institution has no superior in the United States* 616

ACENTS AND SOLICITORS
FOR LIFE INSURANCE,
AND ALL PERSONS CONTEMPLATING INSURANCE, WILL DO WELL TO SEE
Mr. H. G. WILSON, at the Office of the
PENN MUTUAL
LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 921 CHESNUT Street,
1 16 stuth 1t PHILADELPHIA.

LIFE INSURANCE.

ANNUAL STATEMENT
OF THE
AMERICAN
LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY
OF
PHILADELPHIA,
S. E. Corner FOURTH and WALNUT Sts.,
For the Year Ending December 31, 1868.

RECEIPTS.

Premiums received for the year	$988 827·40
Interest from Investments	117,606 44
Annuities and Rents	12,096 36
	$1,118,530·20

LOSSES AND EXPENSES.

Life Losses, etc., paid	$271,481·82
Travelling Agents and Commissions	115 282 91
Salaries and Medical Examinations	24,702 95
U. S. and State Taxes and Licenses	11,739 22
Return Premiums and Policies cancelled	89,377·80
Printing, Advertising, Stationery, etc.	33,408·84
Surplus Premiums returned to Insured and Dividends	122,964·22
	$671,957·36

ASSETS JANUARY 1, 1869.

$188,400 City of Philadelphia Loan 6s.	$801,016·52
187,100 U. S. Five-twenty Loan	
100,000 State of Penna. Loan 6s	
32,000 State of N. Jersey Loan 6s	
35,000 St. Louis City Bond 6s	
68,606 City of Philada. Warrants 6s	
25,000 Allegheny County Bonds	
22,000 City of Camden N. J. Loan 6s	
20,000 Reading Railroad Bonds	
20,000 United States Loan of 1881	
20,050 West Jersey Railroad 6s	
20,746 Lehigh Mortgage Loan of 1884	
15,000 St. Louis Water Bonds	
12,000 Penna. R. R. 1st Mortgage 6s	
10,000 St. Louis County Bonds 7s	
10,000 Philada and Erie R. R. 6s	
32,500 Harrisburg R. R., Northern Central R. R., Wyoming Valley Canal, and other bonds	
425 shares Pennsylvania R. R.	
534 shares Corn Exchange National Bank	
162 shares Seventh Nat. Bank	
600 shares Northern Central R. R.	
110 shares Commercial Nat. B'k.	
30 shares Farmers' Nat. Bank of Reading	
22 shares Consolidation Nat. B'k	
142 shares Williamsport Water Company	
83 shares Camden Water Co.	
Mortgages upon Real Estate	$528,910·00
Real Estate and Ground Rents	113,249·73
Loans on Collateral amply secured	112 037·65
Premium Notes secured by Policies	687,052·76
Premiums in hands of Agents secured by bonds	111,741·87
Cash on hand and in Banks	65,712 02
Accrued interest to January 1	26,702 23
	$2,325,492 68

The Trustees have made a RETURN PREMIUM OF FIFTY PER CENT. upon the premiums paid in 1868 on Mutual Policies in force January 1, 1869, to be credited to said Policies, and have ordered the Dividend of January, 1866, to be paid in settlement of premiums as they mature.

TRUSTEES.

ALEXANDER WHILLDIN,
GEORGE NUGENT,
HON. JAMES POLLOCK,
J. EDGAR THOMSON,
ALBERT C. ROBERTS,
PHILIP B. MINGLE,
HON. ALEXANDER G. CATTELL,
ISAAC HAZLEHURST,
JAMES L. CLAGHORN,
HENRY K. BENNETT,
L. M. WHILLDIN,
GEORGE W. HILL,
JOHN WANAMAKER.

PRESIDENT,
ALEXANDER WHILLDIN.

VICE-PRESIDENT,
GEORGE NUGENT.

ACTUARY,
JOHN C. SIMS.

SECRETARY AND TREASURER,
JOHN S. WILSON.

MEDICAL EXAMINERS,
J. NEWTON WALKER, M. D.
THOMAS J. YARROW, M. D.
At Office Daily from 12 to 1 o'clock.

CONSULTING PHYSICIAN,
JOHN F. BIRD, M. D. 1 16 s tu th3t

FLOUR.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

The best and most suitable Present for a friend or the needy is a barrel of our "J. S. WELCH" FIRST PREMIUM FLOUR, and a bag or half barrel STERLING'S "MOUNTAIN" BUCK WHEAT MEAL, warranted superior to any in the market.

Constantly on hand the best assortment of different brands of FLOUR, INDIAN, and RYE MEAL HOPS, etc.

GEORGE F. ZEHNDER,
11 24 2m rp FOURTH AND VINE STS.

CHOICE FAMILY FLOUR,
For the Trade or at Retail.
EVERY BARREL WARRANTED.
KEYSTONE FLOUR MILLS,
NOS. 19 AND 21 GIRARD AVENUE,
1 19 1mrp East of Front street.

HATS AND CAPS.

JONES, TEMPLE & CO.,
FASHIONABLE HATTERS
No. 25 S. NINTH Street,
First door above Chesnut street. 4 9

WARBURTON'S IMPROVED VENTILATED and easy-fitting Dress Hats (patented) in all the improved fashions of the season, CHESNUT Street, next door to the Post Office. 11 19 5p

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

OFFICE OF THE
ENTERPRISE
INSURANCE COMPANY,
S. W. Cor FOURTH and WALNUT.

PHILADELPHIA, January 16 1869.

Annual Statement of this Company on December 31, 1868:—

CAPITAL.

Authorized	$200,000·00
Paid up in cash in full	200,000·00

ASSETS

Bonds and Mortgages, all first liens on Real Estate in the City of Philada	$346,950 00	
Ground Rents in the City of Philada	10,000·00	
Philadelphia 6 per cent. Loan	4,000·00	
United States Loans (registered)	12,378·50	
Enterprise Insurance Company Stock	5,000·00	
Real Estate—office building (estimated) and office furniture	70,000 00	
Real Estate held by Company on foreclosure of mortgage	6 518·00	
Cash in Bank and on hand	10,324·15	
Due by Agents and Book Accounts	7,457·06	
Revenue and Postage Stamps	112·44	
Interest and Rents accrued but not due		$6,248 58
Interest and Rents due and unpaid		284·50
	6,533 08	
Cost, $463,878·94; Value	$479,2[illegible]8·25	

RECEIPTS IN 1868.

Premiums on Fire Risks	$114,678·28
Interest, Rents, etc	28,090·28
Earnings on Cancelled Perpetual Policies	219 00
Policy Survey and Transfer Fees	1,493·75
	$140 081·27

PAYMENTS IN 1868.

Losses by Fire	$19,945·03
Return Premiums and Reinsurance	12 969·46
Taxes—United States, State, and City	7,298 57
Advertising, Printing, Stationery, Salaries, Commissions, Fire Marshal, Legal, Travelling, Office, and Miscellaneous Expenses	17,112 50
	$57,325·56
Dividends of January and July, 1868	14,000·00
	$71,325·56

F. RATCHFORD STARR, President.
THOS. H. MONTGOMERY, Vice-President,
1 19 tuths3t ALEX. W. WISTER, Sec.

DRY GOODS.

COTTON GOODS DEPARTMENT.

STRAWBRIDGE & CLOTHIER
CENTRAL DRY GOODS STORE,
Corner EIGHTH and MARKET,
PHILADELPHIA.

We shall continue to maintain and increase the reputation we have sustained of being the largest and

Cheapest Muslin House
IN THE CITY.

Receiving our supplies from first hands only, we shall hereafter sell all

Muslins by the Piece at the Regular Wholesale Prices.

THIRTY-FIVE CASES AND BALES
MUSLINS,

Comprising all the leading brands and widths of
PILLOW MUSLINS,
WIDE SHEETINGS,
FINE SHEETINGS,
WAMSUTTA,
WILLIAMSVILLE,
NEW YORK MILLS,
BAY MILLS,
ARKWRIGHT,
FORESTDALE,
HOUSEKEEPER,
FRUIT OF THE LOOM.

Our constant aim will be to make the lowest prices in the market.

Good yard-wide Shirting, 12½ cents.
Yard-wide Unbleached Muslin, 12½ cents.
2½ yards wide Unbleached Sheetings, 50 cents.

House Furnishing Linens
IN LARGE ASSORTMENT.

STRAWBRIDGE & CLOTHIER.

1869—COMPETITION PRICES!!
UP TOWN LIGHT EXPENSES!!
OUR CUSTOMERS THE GAINERS!!

Goods delivered to all parts of the city carefully and free of charge.

MUSLINS! MUSLINS!
Thornley's Popular Corner.

We have laid in a superior stock of MUSLINS, Bleached and Unbleached, all widths and qualities, and are prepared to supply the thousands of our Philadelphia housekeepers on the very best terms.

JOSEPH H. THORNLEY,
N. E. Cor. EIGHTH and SPRING GARDEN.

N. B.—You can ride to our door. It will pay to come. 1 9 1mrp

DRESS GOODS AND SHAWLS closing out low.

CIGARS.

S. FUGUET & SONS,
IMPORTERS OF HAVANA CIGARS,
and Manufacturers of fine Cigars,
No. 229 S. FRONT Street, Philadelphia.

Leading brands of Havana Cigars, imported by every steamer, at low figures. Also, of our own make and copyrighted brands, as follows:—

"MARIANA RITA"—pure Havana Cigars.
"FRA DIAVOLO"—pure Havana Filler Cigars.
"LOUIS D'OR," } —selected Seed Leaf.
"FLEUR DE LIS,"

Low prices, variety of sizes, and warranted quality 1 18 10.5p

GROCERIES, ETC.

WHITE CLOVER HONEY,
BETHLEHEM BUCKWHEAT,
EXTRA MESS MACKEREL
ALBERT C. ROBERTS,
Dealer in Fine Groceries,
11 7rp Cor. ELEVENTH and VINE Streets.

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

OFFICE OF THE INSURANCE COMPANY
OF
NORTH AMERICA,
No. 232 Walnut Street, Philada.

INCORPORATED 1794 CHARTER PERPETUAL.

Capital $500,000

Marine, Fire, and Inland Insurance.

STATEMENT OF THE ASSETS,
January 1, 1869.

FIRST MORTGAGES ON CITY PROPERTY.	$628,550·00
LOAN BONDS.	
$301,100 U. S. Government Loans	$321,177·00
150,000 Philadelphia City Loans	149,675·00
161,000 Pennsylvania State Loans	167 640·00
14,000 Cincinnati City Bonds	12,600·00
41,000 Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company's Loans	38,800·00
40,000 Del. and Rar. Canal and Camden and Amboy R. R. Co.	35,400·00
37,000 Chesapeake and Del. Canal Co.'s Con. Mort. Loan, 1886	32,040·00
40,000 North Pennsylvania R. R. Company's Bonds, 1861	35,000·00
4,000 N. Pennsylvania R. R. Co.'s 7 per cent. coupon bonds	4,005·00
20,000 Pennsylvania R. R. Co.'s Bonds (1st mortgage)	19,600·00
20,000 Schuylkill Navigation Convertible Mortgage Loan	14,000·00
15,000 Delaware Division Canal Company's Loan	13,050·00
10,000 Delaware Railroad Company's Mortgage Loan	8,800 00
30,000 Lehigh Valley Railroad Company's Mortgage Bonds	27,300 00
5,000 Union Canal Company's Loan	600·00
STOCKS.	
215 sh. Philadelphia, Germantown, and Norristown Rail. Com.	14,297 50
239 sh. Philadelphia, Wilmington, and Baltimore Rail. Com.	13,115·00
100 sh. Philadelphia Bank	15,500 00
63 sh. Germantown and Perkiomen Turnpike Company	1,575·00
176 sh. Chesapeake and Del. Canal Co.	7,040·00
59 sh. Schuylkill Navigation Company (preferred) 1882	1,180·00
58 sh. Schuylkill Navigation Company (common)	580·00
100 sh. N. Pennsylvania RR. Com.	3,500·00
40 sh. Philadelphia and Southern M. S. S. Company	2,200·00
MISCELLANEOUS.	
Cash on hand and in Bank	113,066 93
Notes Receivable	390,373·19
Policies (premiums unsettled)	143,462 35
Debts Due in account (all good)	43,058·51
Interest Due and Unpaid	25,507·91
Real Estate, Office of the Company (Philadelphia)	30,000·00
TOTAL ASSETS	$2,318,323·39

ARTHUR G. COFFIN, President.
CHARLES PLATT, Secretary.

DIRECTORS.

Arthur G. Coffin,	George L. Harrison,
Samuel W. Jones,	Francis R. Cope,
John A. Brown,	Edward H. Trotter,
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RAWDON'S RAID.

A STORY OF THE SNOW.

From London Society.

I.—In the Loose-Box.

The ancient hostler of "The Jocelyn Arms" led the way across the hard-frozen stable-yard to the loose-box in the corner; the two men from the Court followed.

"Fyle have gone out, Major," old Spavin grunted to the elder of the pair; "but he said 't were likely you'd be down to see the mare; and so he left the key with me."

"All right!" the Major nodded between two little blue clouds of Cavendish. "Yes, I've brought down Mr. Jocelyn to look at her. Let Fyle know I'm here when he comes back—will you!" he added, when the old man had unlocked the creaking door.

Mr. Spavin took the hint and his departure. The Major and his friend, Dick Jocelyn, passed into the well-warmed and littered loose-box.

"There she is, Dick!" the mare's owner remarked, when the biting breath of that bitter winter's day had been shut out once more; "there she is! Worth coming here to look at, ain't she?"

Dick Jocelyn, usually a man of few words, wagged his handsome head affirmatively. The mare was rubbing hers, with a low whinning of delight, against the Major's shoulder.

"Ah! Lucia, *mia bella*," Rawdon Daringham apostrophized his pet, patting her glossy neck; "you'll show them the way to-night—won't you?"

Lucia dropped her ears, and whinnied again for answer. The Hussar looked meaningly in his companion's face as he whistled a bar of "Young Lochinvar." Dick Jocelyn seemed to understand, and responded with an eloquent grin.

Then, from sheer habit, the two fell to discussing the mare's points for the next five minutes, offering sacrifice, as it were, to the *genius loci*. For both were thinking about a very different matter all the time. At last they made an end of all that, and were standing, the one leaning against the manger, the other against the wall, meeting each other's eyes, very much like a pair of Augurs.

"Well!" Dick Jocelyn said, breaking the silence with rather an injured air at its being left to his taciturn self to break it; "you'll have to do it, you know!"

"I think so," Daringham responded; "shortest way, and best way too. She couldn't stand another week of this *buter's* persecution. And I don't see how else I'm to put a stop to it, unless I have a row with him, which would be a bore, and might do no good after all."

"Make it all the worse!" Dick affirmed. "Jeff wouldn't fight *you*, you know; and he'd simply take it out of *her*, the cad!"

Daringham's dark face grew darker, and his teeth closed ominously hard on the thick grey amber between them.

"I know that," he said; "I know that, Dick. That's what has made me quiet with the fellow so long. But that was before I knew she hated him, and—you understand?"

Jocelyn nodded. The other went on.

"Now it's different. I've a right now to interfere if he annoys her; and I mean to, once for all. Only, as you say, the man won't fight; and I shall put it out of his power to revenge himself on her. There's only one way to do it, and that's this."

Dick signified assent in his favorite fashion.

"Of course," Daringham continued, "I'm sorry to cause any annoyance to Lady Hope: to have to upset her plans, and deprive her of her chosen *beau-fils*; but, under the circumstances, I don't see what else we're to do, your cousin and I. Lady Hope, you know, does me the honor to hate me very cordially. Natural enough she should when Mr. Marsden is her standard of perfection. I should have, as far as she is concerned, no chance whatever of winning in the usual way. Now I happen to have set my heart on winning this time, Marsden or no Marsden; and I simply mean to adopt my lady's motto, 'Every one for himself,' and act accordingly."

Rawdon pointed his words by a few more bars of "Young Lochinvar," while he knocked the tobacco-ash from the brown meerschaum bowl.

"Fancy I see the 'puir fulish bridegroom's' expressive countenance when he discovers you've bolted!" the grinning Dick felt constrained to say. "It was a simply heavenly idea of mine, this!"

He chuckled fondly over the "heavenly idea," and the vision he had conjured up, for a minute or two. Then, relapsing into his wonted impassibility of demeanor, he inquired:—

"To-night, eh?"

"That depends," the other answered, "on Fyle's report. I've sent him over to the Ashbridge Station to know if they will try and get the Paris mail through to-night. The line's blockaded heavily between Ashbridge and Dover; but as they 've been at work for the last two days, and there has been no wind today to make a fresh drift, there is just the chance they will manage it. If they do, we're all right; if they don't, *partie remise*, that's all!"

"You're a jolly cool hand, Don!" Dick muttered, admiringly. "Said anything to her yet?"

"Not advisable till I've seen Fyle. No use in troubling her before her time, poor child! But I've had a little conversation with Mademoiselle Fanchon, who quite understands what she's got to do, and will be only too delighted to do it. The notion of a trip to Paris won her at once."

"Good girl that," observed Dick; "hates old Jeff like poison too."

"Most women generally do manage to hate Mr. Marsden, somehow," Rawdon responded, "like most men. Well, Fanchon is all right, and will see about baggage. She'll join us at Ashbridge under Fyle's escort, if the business is to be done to-night."

"And the way we arranged holds good?"

"Barring accidents or anything unforeseen in Fyle's report presently—yes. There's some one riding into the yard now. He's come back, I dare say."

The Major pushed open the door and looked out.

"I thought so, Dick," he said. "Here he is."

A man in a groom's undress, with "soldier" stamped upon him unmistakably, was swinging himself off his horse and bawling for Mr. Spavin.

"Here, Fyle!" Rawdon called, as the ancient hostler came shivering and shambling out of the warm tap-room and took the huzzar's bridle. Mr. Fyle turned, made his appearance in Lucia's loose-box the next minute, and, subsequently, his soldier-like report. The line would be clear enough of snow, the Ashbridge station-master had told him, by an early hour the next morning to admit of an attempt, at all events, being made to get the long delayed Paris mail through to Dover, supposing, of course, no fresh fall took place and no wind came on to occasion a fresh drift. The mail was expected in such case to reach Ashbridge about 4 A. M.; and Mr. Fyle had taken upon himself to secure a compartment for his master. Below Ashbridge the rails were reported free; so that if the train got as far as that station there was no likelihood of its being blocked up again further on.

On this Mr. Fyle had certain orders given him; and then Rawdon Daringham, Major of "Ours," and his friend, Dick Jocelyn the Guardsman, walked, talking rather earnestly together, through the straggling streets of the Kentish village where the last red rays of the wintry afternoon sun were gleaming on frosted window panes, and so through the lower lodge-gates and the long avenue of snow-draped elms back of Dane Court.

Ex-private John Fyle watched them a brief while, stroking his moustache as he had seen his master stroke his.

"Ah!" he thought aloud, as he turned away; "that's the Major's little game, is it? And a very pretty little game, too!"

II.—Senle a Senle.

"Hilda! You love him?"

"O Helen!"

Miss Jocelyn's confession in two words, made with such a piteous little sigh, such a tell-tale hiding of a blush-rose face in her confessor's lap! The said confessor looked grave, but stroked the penitent's fair hair fondly and forgivingly enough, notwithstanding.

Then there was silence for a space in that little chamber where the cousins sat that wintry gloaming over the log-fire. Cousin Helen's room, they called it at Dane Court. It looked over the lawn upon the park and the great elms of the Long avenue, up which Dick Jocelyn and his friend were walking just then, after their visit to Lucia's loose-box.

It was of one of those two out there in the snow that Helen Carew and Hilda Jocelyn had been talking for the last half-hour, till their talk had ended in that last question and answer we have overheard. It began again, of course, in a minute or two. Naturally it couldn't be let to die there.

"My poor darling!" Helen said, bending over the golden head nestling in the folds of her dress. "Since when?"

"Always, I think. Always, since that first night I saw him. Oh, Nell, I couldn't help it!"—as though the child anticipated rebuke, and were trying to deprecate it.

But the other hadn't, apparently, the heart to be hard with the criminal. Nay, she bent over her pet closer, and put her hands under the criminal's cheek and chin, and lifted up the flushed, tear-stained little face, and kissed it. That kiss was absolution in full. Hilda felt that; so the tears fell faster. Helen let them have their way awhile before she said:—

"That was six months ago, Mignonne. I remember; at that ball at Princes Gate. Dick brought him there. Just after you had let them tie you to the other it must have been. O Hilda, why did you ever let them?"

As if Mignonne had ever had a chance against mamma. That match between her daughter and Jeffrey Marsden, the city banker, had been a pet project of Lady Hope's always; it was so likely any objection on the child's part to the arrangement would have carried weight! My lady's word, as she proclaimed to all the world, was law; Hilda had never in all her life dared dream of disobedience, as she told her confessor now.

"What could I do?" she pleaded. "Mamma said I was to take him; and he asked me—O Nell, his cold, hard voice made me shiver!—and I did as I was told. And then he came—Rawdon. And then I knew what I had done. We went away to Homburg, mamma and I; and I tried not to think about him. It was no use, Nell. He came to Homburg, too, with Dick. Mamma was terribly angry with me because he did. And I deserved it, for I was so happy! He never said a word to me anybody mightn't have heard; but I thought—but I knew he cared for me before we went away. I don't know whether Mr. Marsden fancied anything; but in his icy way I know he hated him. Mamma said cruel things to me about him. I didn't mind; I was so happy—happy in such a strange painful way, dear!—to think he cared for me, my brave, strong Rawdon! Then we came home. O Nell, I thought I should have died that night I said good-bye to him; the last night I should ever see him, perhaps! We came home. I think if I hadn't got ill, and you hadn't come down here to nurse me and fight for me, mamma would have had me married to Mr. Marsden in the autumn. As it was, I got a respite till now. And now I can't do it! I won't do it!" poor Hilda sobbed out.

The elder girl's soft voice and loving hands soothed her tenderly.

"I begin to think you musn't, Mignonne," Helen said. "And if you mustn't, you shan't! But let me hear the end of it. How came Major Daringham down here this Christmas?"

Mignonne smiled through her tears.

"Dick brought him again," she answered. "Dear old Dick! He's been so good to me, in his quiet, cool fashion, all through. I think he and Rawdon are bosom friends, you know, like you and me; they've no secrets from each other; and—"

"I see!" Helen nodded. "And, moreover, Dick detests the Crœsus. Yes, I quite understand."

"And you know," Hilda went on, "mamma never quarrels with him, somehow; and Dane Court really belongs to him; so when she found Rawdon in the drawing-room one day, just before you came back, dressed for dinner, and Dick told her he'd brought him down for the shooting, why, she had to accept the situation. Only she wrote off to Mr. Marsden, I think, to come down too, a fortnight sooner than had been arranged. And before he came—"

Mignonne made pause here. The fair little face paled and flushed; the golden head began to droop again. It was clear enough to Miss Carew what had happened before Jeff Marsden came.

"He spoke to you? You let him, Mignonne?"

"Let him! Do you think I could stop him, Helen? I hadn't the power—nor the will, perhaps. Yes, he did speak to me; he did tell me he loved me! And I listened to him."

She lifted her head up with a sudden, proud little gesture, and looked her questioner fairly in the eyes.

"I listened to him," she went on—"listened to every word that made me thrill, and shiver, and grow faint, to every low passionate word he spoke, as you would never think his voice could speak. He loved me, my own! His own lips were telling me so; how could I not listen? I was his, he said; no other man's. His own—was it not so? Ah! he had no need to ask. I *was* his! I *am* his, not this other man's."

Passion transformed the child's face so that there was upon it something of my lady's "determined" look while she spoke those last words.

"You never can be the other man's now, Mignonne," Helen said presently, when the Major's wooing had been circumstantially described, and there were no more questions to be asked. "But you must tell Aunt Hope what has happened."

"Tell mamma? I daren't, Helen. She's set her heart on my marrying her Crœsus. And, besides, she can't bear Rawdon."

"For all that, if you don't tell her, Rawdon must. Or I; I'm not afraid of her."

"But Rawdon says she mustn't be told yet, nor Mr. Marsden."

"Yet! Have you forgotten what this day fortnight was to have been?" Mignonne gave a little shudder. "You would have been Mrs. Marsden by this time, poor child! He thinks you are to be, still. He's a right to think so, Hilda, till you tell him you've changed your mind. And you must tell him."

Hilda shook her head.

"Don says no!" she replied, dutifully. "He says mamma is too strong against us as it is."

"What *are* you going to do, then?" Miss Carew asked, rather impatiently.

"Whatever Don tells me, dear," Mignonne said. "I leave it all to him."

"I must have a little talk with this autocratic Don," Helen said to herself.

There came a knock at the door.

"May I come in, Helen?" Dick Jocelyn's voice asked.

"Of course," Helen answered; and Dick entered.

He went straight up to the log-fire and stirred it into a blaze. Then he leaned tranquilly against the low mantel-piece and warmed himself.

"Cold, ain't it?" he said. "Come in to tell you we've arranged about the sledges for to-night. Don will drive one of you, and I the other. I've told my lady about it."

"What did she say?" questioned Helen, glancing at Hilda.

"Objected, of course. She always objects, you know. However, I managed to convince her that she couldn't get more than four people into the carriage—herself, old Jeff, and the two Pierrepoint women. She couldn't very well offer to send them in a sledge; besides, Don and I wouldn't have 'em at any price. We don't mind driving you two. I told my lady so."

"On n'est plus flatteur, Monsieur!"

"No, is one? Well, my lady suggested the carriage should come back for you. I said she might think herself lucky if it got her to the Boodles' on a night like this, with the snow drifted a dozen feet deep, at all. Then she wouldn't go. Needn't, I told her; but we meant to go—you should have seen Jeff's face when I said that, Hilda?—for the fun of the thing. And, besides, what would the Boodles' think if she stopped away, when they came to her with four horses and a snow-plough? At last she dropped into my plan. You and Hilda are to be sleighed over. Old Jeff, it seems, has more confidence in my skill than in Don's, so I'm to take Mignonne, and you'll have to trust yourself to him."

"Oh!" remarked Helen, seeing an opportunity for her little tale.

"Yes," Dick returned. "Crumple your ball-dresses a bit the buffalo-robes will; but it's the only way of getting there to-night, I do believe. Suppose you want to go?"

"Yes, of course!" both girls cried quickly.

"All right; then. Start at ten. Don's had a mare he had in Canada sent over from the Barracks expressly for the occasion; and it's a splendid night."

Dick moved away from the mantel-piece as if he were going. Instead of that, however, he dropped into a chair, as though the unwonted eloquence he had indulged in had knocked him up. He smoothed Hilda's golden hair rather more fondly than usual, too, as he said:—

"Go and get me a rosebud for my coat out of the conservatory, Mignonne, will you?"

She looked up at him inquiringly. He drew her head closer, and whispered in her ear. A stage whisper, though; Helen heard what he said.

"Don's there, darling! My lady's dressing; so are the other women; and old Jeff's writing in the library for his life to save the post. Don wants to speak to you."

She gave a little cry, and ran out of the room.

"Dick!" Helen said, reproachfully.

"Pooh!" returned that individual. "Hasn't she been telling you all about it? Thought so. And you don't suppose I'm going to let her marry that grey old icicle, Jeff Marsden—do you? I'd have stopped that little game of my lady's at first if I'd been on the spot. "I'm going to stop it now. Awful fun it'll be!"

"What do you mean?"

"Going to tell you. You're a sensible girl, Helen, and worth the trouble. Sit down and listen."

Miss Carew sat down, and did listen. Dick began to unfold a conspiracy. When the dressing-bell rang, Mignonne hadn't come back, and Dick was talking away still.

III.—The Boodles' Ball.

"I think it a most objectionable proceeding, and I repeat that it is my wish that you do not go!"

He who spoke was a grim, gaunt, grizzled personage, with a voice that grated on your nerves like a hand-saw; with thin, bloodless lips and freezing, steel-blue eyes; clothed in severe evening-dress; in a choking collar and a creaking cravat, and a decidedly bad temper. He was Jeffrey Marsden, banker, of Lombard street and Roehampton; and, having managed to catch her alone for five minutes in the Dane Court drawing-room before the expedition started for the Boodles' ball, he was haranguing the fair-haired child, whom he counted on having in another fortnight undisputed right to harangue for the rest of her natural life, in his most autocratic manner, though with hardly the same effect as usual.

Hilda stood where he had stopped her, rather pale, and with her little gloved hands clasped tight upon each other, but neither trembling nor submissive.

"My wish, my request, that you give up this ball, under the circumstances!" ennunciated Crœsus, after an emphatic pause, and setting down an empty coffee-cup.

"Give up this ball?" Hilda repeated—and he was vaguely conscious that she spoke in a different way, somehow, to her usual one towards himself—"why?"

Marsden looked at her over the creaking cravat as one who finds a difficulty in understanding what he hears, or fancies he can scarcely hear aright.

"I beg your pardon," he said, in his most icily rasping tone; "you asked me—?"

"I asked you why I should give up this ball?"

She met his hard eyes quite steadily. He looked at her in real surprise.

"Did you not hear me say it was my wish, my request? You can require no better reason."

"A plainer one, at all events."

"Hilda!"

He had never called her by her name half-a-dozen times in his life; he was only startled into doing so now. What had come to her, that she dared speak in this way, dared meet his rebuking glance so—yes, so defiantly? We must put an end to this once for all.

His thin lips shut close together once or twice. Then he said with his most offensively authoritative air,—

"You oblige me to lay my commands upon you not to go."

He was preparing to stalk gravely to a chair, or out of the room, when she spoke again, still in that same changed voice.

"You have no right to do that!" Hilda said.

"No right?" he repeated, mechanically.

"No. No right to 'command' me not to go. No right to 'command' me at all. No right to speak to me as you do speak. No right to tell me at the last moment that I am not to go to-night for no better reason than to parade your authority over me—an authority to which you have no right either."

He turned very white, but stood speechless. She went on—

"An authority you claim, I know, but which you have done nothing to gain. What have you ever been at the pains to win from me? And now you 'command' me! It is too late!"

Flat rebellion this, beyond question. Fool that he was to try and crush it with the heavy hand as he thought he could do!

"Enough, if you please!" he said, with what he flattered himself was irresistible severity; "I can listen to no more of this. Once more, and for the last time, I distinctly and formally forbid your going to this ball to-night. Be good enough to let that suffice."

How little he knew what he was really doing at that moment! Couldn't he almost see, though, in the face she turned towards him?

"It shall suffice!" she said. "Distinctly and formally I refuse to be forbidden. For the last time, as you say."

Before he could find his voice again, there came a sound of other voices from beyond the *portières*. The other women had come down. This pleasant little *tête-à-tête* was going to be interrupted. And she had defied him! This penniless child he thought he had broken so thoroughly to his hand had defied him, Jeffrey Marsden, the millionaire, who had actually condescended to ask her to be his wife! What did it mean? What could have come to her? And what was he to do? She had set his express commands at naught; she evidently was determined to have her own way and go.

His cold blood ran almost warm under the sense of his defeat. But he was so utterly taken by surprise that he could only mutter awkwardly enough something about "Lady Hope" and "to-morrow" before the others were in the room. To-morrow! He remembered afterwards the smile that crossed the girl's pale face when he talked of that.

(*Concluded to-morrow.*)

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Music Publishers, and Dealers in Musical Merchandise of every Description.
JOHN MARSH,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL AGENT
FOR THE SALE OF
THE BEST GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES
DIRECT FROM EUROPE.
CHEAPEST IN THE WORLD.
No. 1317 CHESNUT STREET,
IN THE MUSIC STORE.
128 tuths 2m

MERRICK & SONS
SOUTHWARK FOUNDRY,
No. 430 WASHINGTON AVENUE, Philadelphia,
WILLIAM WRIGHT'S PATENT VARIABLE CUT OFF STEAM-ENGINE,
Regulated by the Governor.
MERRICK'S SAFETY HOISTING MACHINE,
Patented June, 1868.
DAVID JOY'S
PATENT VALVELESS STEAM HAMMER.
D. M. WESTON'S
PATENT SELF-CENTERING, SELF-BALANCING
CENTRIFUGAL SUGAR-DRAINING MACHINE
AND
HYDRO EXTRACTOR.
For Cotton or Woollen Manufacturers. 7 18mw

OLD OAKS CEMETERY COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.
OFFICE, NO. 518 WALNUT STREET.

The Company is now prepared to dispose of lots on REASONABLE TERMS. The advantages offered by this Cemetery are well known to be equal if not superior to those possessed by any other Cemetery. We invite all who desire to purchase burial lots to call at the office, where plans can be seen and all particulars will be given. Deeds for lots sold are ready for delivery.

RICHARD VAUX, President.
PETER A. KEYSER, Vice-President.
MARTIN LANDENBERGER, Treasurer.
MICHAEL NISBET, Secretary. 1 11 6m

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

PROVIDENT
LIFE AND TRUST COMPANY
OF
PHILADELPHIA.
Office, No. 111 South FOURTH Street.

PHILADELPHIA, First Month 1, 1869.

The following statement of the assets and business of this Company is published in compliance with the General Insurance Law of the State of Pennsylvania.

Authorized Capital fully paid in	$150,000 00
Surplus Capital	34,933 54
	$184 933 54

Assets.		Present Value.
$40 455 00	Mortgages first liens on city property	$41 055 00
6,000 00	Ground Rents	6 830 00
165,300 00	United States 6 per cent. bonds, 5-20s	174,775 75
55 500 00	do. do. do. 1881s	61,610 00
30,000 00	do. do. do. currency interest loan	30,600 00
1 600 00	United States 5 per cent. currency 10-40s	1,708 00
9,600 00	City of Philadelphia 6 per cent. loan	9 600 00
5,000 00	Junction Railroad 6 per cent. bonds	4,500 00
2,600 00	State of Pennsylvania 6 per cent. bonds	2,600 00
6,600 00	Lehigh Navigation Company 6 per cent. bonds	5 040 00
28,172 00	126 shares Central National Bank	28,250 00
8,392 67	80 shares Bank of the Republic	8,000 00
5 825 01	100 shares Lehigh Valley Railroad	5,400 00
2,775 00	25 shares Fidelity Safe Deposit Co.	2,775 00
347,796 84	Loans on collateral security	347,796 84
21,438 00	Sundry securities deposited with us for collection of interest	21,438 00
38 898 53	Cash on hand	38,898 53
102 804 66	Premium notes secured by loans on Policies	102 804 66
		$895,101 28

Office Fixtures	$3,000 00	
Cash in hands of Agents	42 904 54	
Value of Deferred Premiums for the current year	30,668 01	
		76,572 55
		$971,673 83

BUSINESS OF THE COMPANY FOR 1868.		
Premiums, including Annuities	$212,917 01	
Interest on Premium Fund	14 005 77	
Interest on Annuity Fund	1 516 30	
	228,500 08	
Cash in hands of Agents and Deferred Premiums	73,572 55	
	302 081 63	
Less Agents' Commissions	25,594 02	
		276 487 61
Interest on other investments		48 320 33
Policies issued in 1868, 1001 insuring		3,295 227 00
Policies outstanding 12 mo. 31, 1868, 2014 insuring		6,019,097 00
Amount of Annuities sold in 1868		1,922 95
Total amount of Annuities sold in 1868		12,747 14
Losses by death, numbering seven		22,000 00
Total amount of deaths from the origin of the Company		46 500 00
Expenses for 1868		32 719 32
Liabilities to Depositors and Trusts		442,078 36

SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY, President.
WILLIAM C. LONGSTRETH, Vice-President.
ROWLAND PARRY, Actuary.
DIRECTORS.
Samuel R. Shipley, Phila. Richard Cadbury, Phila.
Joshua H. Morris, " Henry Haines, "
Richard Wood, " T. Wistar Brown, "
W. Hacker, " Wm. C. Longstreth.
Charles F. Coffin, Richmond Ind. 1 13 12t

INSURE AT HOME
IN THE
Penn Mutual Life Insurance Co.
No. 921 CHESNUT St., Philadelphia.
ASSETS, $2,000,00.
CHARTERED BY OUR OWN STATE.
MANAGED BY OUR OWN CITIZENS.
LOSSES PROMPTLY PAID.
POLICIES ISSUED ON VARIOUS PLANS.
Applications may be made at the Home Office, and the Agencies throughout the State. [2 18]
JAMES TRAQUAIR......PRESIDENT
SAMUEL E. STOKES......VICE-PRESIDENT
JNO. W. HORNER......A. V. P. and ACTUARY
HORATIO S. STEPHENS......SECRETARY

INSURANCE COMPANY
OF
NORTH AMERICA,
No. 232 WALNUT STREET, PHILADA.
INCORPORATED 1794. CHARTER PERPETUAL
Marine, Inland, and Fire Insurance.
ASSETS JANUARY 1, 1868, - $2,001,266·72.
$20,000,000 Losses Paid in Cash Since its Organization.

DIRECTORS.
Arthur G. Coffin, George L. Harrison,
Samuel W. Jones, Francis R. Cope,
John A. Brown, Edward H. Trotter,
Charles Taylor, Edward S. Clarke,
Ambrose White, T. Charlton Henry,
William Welsh, Alfred D. Jessup,
Richard D. Wood, John P. White,
S. Morris Wain, Louis C. Madeira.
John Mason,
ARTHUR G. COFFIN, President.
CHARLES PLATT, Secretary.
WILLIAM BUEHLER, Harrisburg, Pa., Central Agent for the State of Pennsylvania. 1 25

1829—CHARTER PERPETUAL.
Franklin Fire Insurance Co.
OF PHILADELPHIA.
OFFICE:
Nos. 435 and 437 CHESNUT STREET.
ASSETS ON JANUARY 1, 1868,
$2,603,740·09.

CAPITAL	$400,000·00
ACCRUED SURPLUS	1,018,893·39
PREMIUMS	1,184,846·20

UNSETTLED CLAIMS.	INCOME FOR 1867
$33,693·23	$350,000·00.

LOSSES PAID SINCE 1829 OVER
$5 500,000.
Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms.
DIRECTORS.
Charles N. Bancker, Alfred Fitler,
Samuel Grant, Thomas Sparks,
George W. Richards, William S. Grant,
Isaac Lea, Alfred G. Baker,
George Fales, Thomas S. Ellis.
CHARLES N. BANCKER, President.
GEORGE FALES, Vice-President.
JAS. W. McALLISTER, Secretary pro tem.
Except at Lexington, Kentucky, this Company has no Agencies West of Pittsburg. 2 12

PHŒNIX INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.
INCORPORATED 1804—CHARTER PERPETUAL.
No. 224 WALNUT Street, opposite the Exchange.
This Company insures from loss or damage by
FIRE,
on liberal terms, on buildings, merchandise, furniture, etc., for limited periods, and permanently on buildings by deposit of premiums.
The Company has been in active operation for more than SIXTY YEARS, during which all losses have been promptly adjusted and paid.
DIRECTORS.
John L. Hodge, David Lewis,
M. B. Mahony, Benjamin Etting,
John T. Lewis, Thomas H. Powers,
William S. Grant, A. R. McHenry,
Robert W. Leaming, Edmund Castillon,
D. Clark Wharton, Samuel Wilcox,
Lawrence Lewis, Jr., Lewis C. Norris.
JOHN R. WUCHERER, President.
SAMUEL WILCOX, Secretary. 2 28

FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY—THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—Incorporated 1825—Charter Perpetual—No 510 WALNUT Street, opposite Independence Square.

This Company, favorably known to the community for over forty years, continues to insure against loss or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings either permanently or for a limited time. Also on Furniture Stocks of Goods, and Merchandise generally, on liberal terms.

Their Capital, together with a large Surplus Fund is invested in the most careful manner, which enables them to offer to the insured an undoubted security in the case of loss.

DIRECTORS.
Daniel Smith, Jr., John Devereux,
Alexander Benson, Thomas Smith,
Isaac Hazlehurst, Henry Lewis,
Thomas Robins, J. Gillingham Fell,
Daniel Haddock, Jr.
DANIEL SMITH, JR., President.
WM. G. CROWELL, Secretary. 3 30

STRICTLY MUTUAL.
PROVIDENT LIFE AND TRUST CO.
OF PHILADELPHIA.
OFFICE, No. 111 S. FOURTH STREET.
Organized to promote LIFE INSURANCE among members of the
SOCIETY OF FRIENDS.
Good risks of any class accepted.
Policies issued upon approved plans, at the lowest rates.
President,
SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY.
Vice-President, WILLIAM C. LONGSTRETH.
Actuary, ROWLAND PARRY.
The advantages offered by this Company are excelled. 727

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

UNION MUTUAL
INSURANCE COMPANY
OF PHILADELPHIA.
INCORPORATED 1804.
Fire, Marine and Inland Insurance.
OFFICE,
N. E. Corner THIRD and WALNUT Sts.,
EXCHANGE BUILDING.

The following Statement of the affairs of the Company is published in conformity with provision of its charter:—

Marine premiums written to Jan. 1, 1869	$106,198·16	
Do, not earned Jan. 1, 1868	50,716·13	
	$156,914·29	
Fire premiums written same period	$36,413 32	
Fire premiums not earned Jan. 1, 1868	37 387 44	
		73,800·76
		$230,714·06
Earned premiums to January 1, 1869:—		
Marine risks	$117 331 83	
Fire risks	27,270 45	
Amount received from interest on investments and salvages	17,696·77	
		$162,299·05
Losses, expenses, etc., same period:—		
Marine losses	$114 104 82	
Fire losses	15 156·50	
Rents and salaries	11,452 57	
Reinsurances and commissions	14,774 60	
United States taxes	2 513 49	
Deductions in lieu of scrip	6 750 95	
		164,751·93

Assets of the Company Jan. 1, 1869.

Bonds.	
State of Pennsylvania, coupon 6 per cent	$10,000 00
City of Philadelphi, 6 per cent	15,000·00
Camden and Amboy R. R., 6 per cent. 1889	11,200·00
Camden and Amboy R R., 6 per cent. 1883	3,500 00
Camden and Amboy R. R., 6 per cent. 1875	17,000·00
Pennsylvania R. R., 2d mortgage, 6 per cent	10,000·00
Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, 6 per cent	14,610·00
Pennsylvania R. R., 1st mortgage, 6 per cent	1,000 00
Schuylkill Navigation Company, 6 per cent	10,000·00
Philadelphia and Erie R. R., 6 per cent	10,000·00
Wyoming Valley Canal, 6 per cent	11,000·00
Pittsburg Water Loan, 7 per cent	7,000 00
North Pennsylvania R. R., 6 per cent	10,000 00
North Pennsylvania R. R., 7 per cent	3,500·00
Lehigh Valley R. R., 6 per cent	5,000·00
Shares.	
100 Little Schuylkill Railroad	5,000·00
158 Pennsylvania Railroad	6,900 00
100 North Pennsylvania Railroad	5 000 00
48 Delaware Railroad	1,200 00
106 Wyoming Valley Canal	5 300·00
68 Philadelphia Bank	6 800·00
88 Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank	8,800 00
88 Delaware Mutual Insurance Co.	2,200 00
160 Phœnix Insurance Company	1,600 00
4 American West India Steamship Company	400·00
20 Philadelphia and Southern Mail S. S. Company	5,000 00
1414 Union Mutual Insurance Co.	28,240 00
Par value	$215,250·00

Cost		$191 859 69
Bills receivable for premiums		22,507·21
Sundry accounts due for premiums		15,768·12
Cash in banks	$22,019 11	
Cash in drawer	119·34	
		22,138·45
		$255,273 47

DIRECTORS.
Richard S. Smith, William S. Baird,
Francis Tete, Charles Wheeler,
A. E. Borie, S. Deibert,
John H. Irwin, Sol. Townsend,
N. A. Smith, F. Lavergne,
William C. Kent, J. S. Perot,
Henry Lewis, John Moss,
J. C. Steiner, Lemuel Coffin,
Edward L. Clark, C. H. Cummings,
George Lewis, J. H. Tilge,
H. F. Robinson, W. D. Winsor,
Samuel C. Cook, James L. Bewley,
RICHARD S. SMITH, President.
JOHN MOSS, Secretary. 1 12 12t

DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY. Incorporated by the Legislature of Pennsylvania, 1825.

Office S. E. corner of THIRD and WALNUT Streets, Philadelphia.
MARINE INSURANCES
On Vessels, Cargo, and Freight to all parts of the world.
INLAND INSURANCES
On goods by river, canal, lake and land carriage to all parts of the Union.
FIRE INSURANCES
On Merchandise generally; on Stores, Dwellings, Houses, etc.

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY,
November 1, 1868.

$200,000	United States Five Per Cent. Loan, 10 40s	$208,500,00
120,000	United States Six Per Cent. Loan, 1881	136,800·00
50,000	United States Six Per Cent. Loan (for Pacific R).	50,000·00
200,000	State of Pennsylvania Six Per Cent. Loan	211,375 06
125,000	City of Phila. Six Per Cent. Loan (exempt from tax).	128,594·00
50,000	State of New Jersey Six Per Cent Loan	51,500 00
20,000	Penn. Rail. First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	20,200·00
25,000	Penn. R. Second Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	24,000 00
25,000	Western Penn. R. Mort. Six Per Cent. Bonds, (P. R. R. guarantee)	20,625 00
30,000	State of Tennessee Five Per Cent. Loan	21,000·00
7,000	State of Tennessee Six Per Cent. Loan	5,031 25
15,000	Germantown Gas Co., principal and interest guaranteed by City of Philad'a, 300 shares Stock	15,000·00
10,000	Penn'a Railroad Company, 200 shares Stock	11,300 00
5,000	North Penn'a Railroad Co., 100 shares Stock	3,500 00
20,000	Phila and Southern Mail Steam Co., 80 shares Stock	15,000 00
207,900	Loans on Bond and Mortgage, first liens on City Properties	207,900·00
$1,109,900 Par.	Market value,	$1,130,325·25
	Cost, $1,093,604·26.	

Real Estate		36,000 00
Bills receivable for insurance made		322,486·94
Balances due at agencies, premiums on marine policies, accrued interest, and other debts due the company		40,178·88
Stock and scrip of sundry corporations, $3156. Estimated value		1,813·00
Cash in bank	$116 150·08	
Cash in drawer	413 65	
		116,563 73
		$1,647,367 80

DIRECTORS.
Thomas C. Hand, Edmund A. Souder,
John C. Davis, Samuel E. Stokes,
James C. Hand, Henry Sloan,
Theophilus Paulding, William C. Ludwig,
Joseph H. Seal, George G. Leiper,
Hugh Craig, Henry C Dallett, Jr.,
John R. Penrose, John D. Taylor,
Jacob P. Jones, George W. Bernadou,
James Traquair, William G. Boulton,
Edward Darlington, Jacob Riegel,
H. Jones Brooke, Spencer McIlvaine,
James B. McFarland, D. T. Morgan, Pittsburg
Edward Lafourcade, John B. Semple, "
Joshua P. Eyre, A. B. Berger, "
THOMAS C. HAND, President.
JOHN C. DAVIS, Vice-President.
HENRY LYLBURN, Secretary.
HENRY BALL, Assistant Secretary. [10 6

LITERATURE.

EVIEW OF NEW BOOKS.

ERMONS ON THE FAILURE OF PROTESTANTISM AND ON CATHOLICITY, by Rev. Ferdinand C. Ewer, S. T. D., rector of Christ Church, New York. Published by D. Appleton & Co. Philadelphia Agent: D. Ashmead.

This volume contains seven sermons, in hich Dr. Ewer demonstrates to his own satisction that Protestantism as a system is a ilure, and that Romanism, as a unit, is ore than a match for the disunited and connding Protestant sects. Dr. Ewer looks at e matter from a High Church point of view, nd he considers that the hopes of Christianity est with the Anglican or Episcopal Church—e contends that the word Protestant in conection with the official name of this denomiation is unauthorized—which, in his opinon, is the only true Church, in fact *the* Church. Ritualism Dr. Ewer considers as nly a means to gain an end, and as not worth he notice that has been taken of it. It is oubtful whether the majority of Christians ven in Dr. Ewer's own denomination will gree with his conclusions; but one charge hat he brings against Protestantism as a sysem is only too true, not only with regard to he Episcopalians, but nearly every Protestant denomination as well—that is, the practical exclusion of the poor from many of the churches. To remedy such an evil all the energies of Christians of every shade of opinion should be directed, and while we doubt whether Dr. Ewer proposes an effectual remedy, we are forced to admit that his censures are in a great measure deserved.

—From Turner Brothers & Co., No. 808 Chesnut street, we have received "The Gold Hunters in Europe," by William H. Thomas, and "Young America Abroad," by Oliver Optic—both published by Lee & Shepard, Boston. "The Gold Hunters in Europe" is a continuation of "The Gold Hunters in Australia" and "The Bushrangers; or, Life in Australia," by the same author. Many of the same characters are introduced, and the story is full of exciting incidents and adventures. Oliver Optic's book is a story of travel and adventure, written in the peculiar style that has made his works so popular with juvenile readers.

—"The American Year Book and National Register," the advanced sheets of which we have received from the publishers, Messrs. O. D. Case & Co., Hartford, Conn., is the most extensive almanac that has yet been published in the United States. It contains a vast amount of valuable information—astronomical, historical, political, financial, and commercial. A general view of the United States is presented, including every department of the Government. A brief historical account of the different foreign nations is given, together with their religious, educational, and industrial statistics. The publishers state that previous enterprises of this character, on a more limited scale, have been abandoned. Believing, however, that such a work is needed, they propose to set it before the public by means of travelling agents, as more likely to secure for it a larger circulation than in the ordinary way by the booksellers. For all persons who have need of a statistical work of reference, "The American Year Book" will prove invaluable, and we cordially recommend it as the best almanac we have seen.

THE FEBRUARY MAGAZINES.

"Putnam's."

The February number of *Putnam's Magazine* has the following table of contents:—"The Ass in Life and Literature," by H. T. Tuckerman; "Work, Wages, Combinations, etc.," by C. C. P. Clarke; "A New Œdipus," by Leonard Kip; "In the Saddle, on the Plains," by F. G. Gedney; "An Invocation," by R. H. Stoddard; "Substance and Shadow," a phantasy, by Eugene Benson; "A Violin Stop," by Elizabeth Stoddard; "Without and Within;" "A Sermon at Notre Dame," by the author of "Still Life;" "The Tryst;" "To-day," a romance, chapters fourth and fifth, by R. H. Kimball;" "Men's Rights," by Mrs. R. Harding Davis; "The Gallows in America," by Edmund C. Stedman; "Literature, Science, and Art Abroad," by Bayard Taylor; "Table Talk," by Clarence Cook; "Fine Arts," by S. S. Conant; "Current Events," by V. B. Denslow; "Literary Bulletin," books announced and published in the United States.

From the article on "Work, Wages, Combinations, etc.," we take the following:—

> I argue that a man now must be his own master and control his own life, and that it is contrary to the spirit of modern civilization for him to allow his laboring or not laboring, or his valuation of his labor, to be dependent on the vote or the estimate or the co-operation of any society. The various rules that these organizations exact obedience to are really the cast-off clothing of that mediæval age when modern industry was in its swaddling clothes. To limit the number of apprentices that a master may employ, to exclude non unionists from work, to forbid piece-work, and to arbitrarily fix the hours of labor, is a meddling with the free conduct of life as injurious as it is arbitrary and degrading to true independence. The ancient custom of the trades, that forced every artisan to be a *journeying* man for a certain number of years before he was allowed to practise his craft at home, had at least this favorable feature, that the bondage was limited in time; nowadays it is attempted to make it perpetual.
>
> I notice that, at the most recent "congresses" of the trade unions in this country and abroad, their leaders speak despondingly of the power of local organizations, and that their plan now for managing their business is to organize the industry of the whole world, and by alliance and combination to dictate the prices and rules of labor to all civilized men. This wide spreading-out indicates a speedy collapse. The undertaking is laughable. If the capitalists of London and Amsterdam find it impossible to control the price of coffee; if our three great railroads, that lead from the seaboard to the West, are unable, after many attempts, to make a successful and profitable and controlling league with each other, shall this watery spawn of pseudo-progress put a ring in the nose of the world of industry, and lead us about like a tamed ox? The workingmen will soon find the tyranny of these self-imposed leaders ten times worse than they have ever thought the tyranny of society or of capitalists to be. A little longer, and we shall see this high-blown bubble of trade unions burst and scatter in vapor forever. There are signs of this catastrophe already. At the late meeting of the National Labor Union in New York, the tone of the discussions plainly indicated a waning confidence in the power of strikes. But what are trade unions without strikes? They are an army without weapons. When they forego the use of this instrument of aggression and defense, they are shorn of all their power, and, like an expensive but useless toy, will soon be cast aside.
>
> At the same convention the discussions indicated that co-operation is becoming the favorite plan for remedying the evils complained of. Now co-operation is certainly a much better thing than unions, for the control of industry and strikes: it makes no disturbance, it does not enforce or encourage idleness, practises no tyranny, and need waste no money on orators and secretaries, processions and celebrations. It has this advantage, too, that those who engage in it will generally have shorter, cheaper, and more satisfactory experience than they are getting in their present school. This is the best that can be said of co-operation. As the means of elevating the condition of the workingman, it will prove a failure. Nay, it has already proved a failure! It is a mistake to suppose that it is a modern discovery. I see that its records, older than the Christian religion, have been lately found. Had we no historical evidence on the subject, we might be sure, from the nature of things, that a plan so obvious and plausible as that of co-operation has often suggested itself to laboring men, and often been tried. But we need not speculate or go far back for facts. There is hardly a village of considerable size in this country where the plan has not been tried by one or more of the trades, in the course of the last half-dozen years, and there is not one in a hundred of the trials that has not disastrously failed. In my own somewhat extended observation, there is not one that has lasted long enough to give it such established character as to entitle it to be called successful.
>
> Co-operation has been tried in various fields. Fifteen or twenty years ago, New England, and perhaps the whole country, was everywhere sprinkled with "union stores." I think there is not one of them in existence now. This was a very plausible and simple form of co-operation; but, though captivating in its theory and its figures, and very alluring to the farmer and the mechanic—who naturally grudged the merchant the margin of profit on which they saw him grow rich faster than themselves—it proved, in practice, very unprofitable.

From Mrs. R. Harding Davis' article entitled "Men's Rights" we make the following quotation:—

> The most salient and apparent change in women, in the last few years (I do not say the deepest), is not advance in intelligence, marked as that may be; it is the growth in impurity. It is simply a transient effect of this roused and ungratified brain-power. The ordinary London or New York woman is too far advanced in the "progress of the age" to find employment for her awakened imagination or reason in housekeeping or in gossip; too little to turn to art or science or even downright hard business. In self-defense, then, she listens to lascivious music, or looks at the living pictures of the ballet, where her passions at least are daintily played upon. She reads, or writes, as the case may be, novels in which few of the men are honest, and none of the women virtuous, or, advancing a step farther, she finds that but a mean and ignoble life for a woman which is sacrificed to the children whom God has given her; and, on æsthetic principles, quietly does her share in building up the temples to murder, that openly face us in our most crowded streets.
>
> I begin with an extreme case? Perhaps so. Yet hunger is not choice in its food, and there is reason to doubt whether the ordinary aliment of all women in literature or art, now, is a whit more pure and wholesome than that of men, coarse as we declare their appetites to be.
>
> There is a class of subjects, the name of which would bring the red to the old lady's cheek yonder, but with which it is the fashion of the day to make young girls thoroughly conversant. There is no need to send Nelly out of the room now, no matter what topic the matrons may discuss. The *terra incognita* of our grandmothers is well-trodden ground to her at sixteen.
>
> How can it be otherwise?
>
> She finds not only men, but women, whose names are tainted, among the leaders of fashionable society; she sits beside her mother, and sees her smiling at the bald indecency of opera bouffe without a blush; she hears the "social evil" coolly discussed as a social necessity. It is no wonder then, that, night after night, Nelly herself may be seen, with back and bosom half-bared, whirling and perspiring in Dick French's arms, while her mother looks placidly on. If I hint my disgust, I am told severely that to the pure all thing are pure, and that the obscene play and the waltz that sets Dick French's blood on fire, if looked on æsthetically, are, to women, refined and innocent pleasures.
>
> I doubt if any man believes this. If, for lack of pure occupation for their brains and senses, women of society bring this offal to pollute their daily lives, they need not suppose that any affected ignorance or æsthetic sunlight will hide the real nature of the substance from the men about them. Dick French, worn *roue* that he is, has joined the school of the critic of the *Saturday Review*. He asserts that all women are represented by these. He hints that he understands the lures that these *decolletee* belles put forth.
>
> "It's cursed hard on a fellow," he says. "The extravagance of these women won't allow a man to marry; yet they tempt him to do it with all the arts of the worst of the demi-monde." Then he and his compeers adjust their eye-glasses, and lean against doorways, criticizing the paces of the delicate young girls who are whirled past, as a trader might the slaves in the market.
>
> French goes too far. My little Nelly is not in the market; she has her secret innocent dream of true love and marriage some day, hid away in her heart. There is not one of French's crew whom she would marry. When she unclothes herself immodestly and surrenders her person to their touch, she has no ulterior purpose beyond the intoxicating pleasure of the moment. Custom has made her eyes familiar with indecency—worn away the defensive instinct of purity with which every woman is born; but that is the worst that can be said of her. Yet, if her own blood be such ice that the exposure of her person has no power to bring a blush to her cheek, does it matter nothing to her that pleased, unclean eyes rest on her, that half of the men who look on her mistake her motives, and pity the degradation she undergoes in her effort to please them?
>
> I use coarse language. The times are coarse. The state of society which can make a Swinburne possible can bear a few plain words without detriment to its modesty. It is true that the evil is as yet confined to our large cities. God forbid that the fashionable fast girl of New York or Chicago should be received as the typical woman of America! She bears the same proportion to the women of the States that the feverish outbreak on the face does to the whole healthy, sweet blooded body. But this society assumes to stand foremost in refinement and culture, and cannot object to have its claims tested. Besides, the feverish taint will spread.
>
> Men, I think, have some claim to be heard in this matter. The most debased among them will hold one thing sacred—the honor of his wife. He has a right to demand that it come to him untainted. Dull and plain fellow as is John, he has a right to claim from the woman whom he marries, and from the mother who rears her, that she shall not have been put in the market to parade her shape like an animal; that she shall not have had her person handled by every *roue* who frequents the ball-room; that he shall not receive her hackneyed and brazen from flirtations; and that her mind shall be clean as her body.
>
> This is a return to old-fashioned prudery. Yes. If the æsthetic culture of to-day demands the exploration of such foul fields by our young girls; and if, on the other hand, the necessity for wider careers for woman is to render motherhood the rare luxury which it has become in New England, let us, in the name of the good, pure God, go humbly back to the stagnation of our grandmothers!
>
> I know quite well the answer ready for me. It is not women who have first tainted society and literature; it is not weak, starving, ill-paid women who are to blame for this Gehenna of prostitution that underlies our social fabric.
>
> I do not think that the guilt of man has anything to do with the responsibility of women. To our own master we stand or fall. We have always claimed to be the moral element in humanity. The claim was never made so loudly as it is now by our spokeswomen. "Her right," says one of the most earnest, "is to be ministered unto in carnal things; her province is to minister in spiritual things." Another portrays venality disappearing from the courts, bribery from the halls of legislation, trickery from trade, so soon as her pure foot shall be admitted over the thresholds. "Evil shrinks away abashed before the steps of the ideal woman."
>
> But the real? Men have a right, when claims like these are made, to demand their proof. We who boast of white garments must show them white. How can we ask for the ten talents to be given to us, when we grow less and less able to hold that one talent of purity committed to our keeping? Here is a reform more urgent than any which will follow suffrage; yet women shut their eyes to the bare facts, and hurry by.

—*Godey's Lady's Book* for February has a fine steel-plate frontispiece entitled "Hush, he sleeps," representing a mother with a baby in her arms. Mr. E. B. Bensell has a couple of spirited designs, and in addition to a gorgeously-colored fashion-plate there are patterns for every description of needle and fancy work, and cuts showing the latest style of costumes. The literary matter is such as the readers of *Godey's* will appreciate. This magazine is the oldest in the country, it is firmly established in the affections of the female part of the population, and it holds its own in spite of the many enterprising rivals that have sprung up of late years. The publishers offer inducements for clubs which are worthy of the attention of subscribers.

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PERFECT FITTING SHIRTS AND DRAWERS made from measurement at very short notice.

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RAILROAD LINES.

READING RAILROAD.—GREAT TRUNK LINE from Philadelphia to the interior of Pennsylvania, the Schuylkill, Susquehanna, Cumberland and Wyoming Valleys, the North, Northwest and the Canadas. Winter Arrangement of Passenger Trains, December 14, 1868, leaving the Company's Depot, Thirteenth and Callowhill streets, Philadelphia, at the following hours:—

MORNING ACCOMMODATION.—At 7·30 A. M. for Reading and all intermediate stations, and Allentown.

Returning, leaves Reading at 6·35 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 9·25 P. M.

MORNING EXPRESS.—At 8·15 A. M., for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Pine Grove, Tamaqua, Sunbury, Williamsport, Elmira, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, York, Carlisle, Chambersburg, Hagerstown, etc.

The 7·30 train connects at Reading with the East Pennsylvania Railroad trains for Allentown, etc., and the 8·15 A. M. connects with the Lebanon Valley train for Harrisburg, etc.; at Port Clinton with Catawissa Railroad trains for Williamsport, Lock Haven, Elmira, etc.; at Harrisburg with Northern Central, Cumberland Valley, and Schuylkill and Susquehanna trains for Northumberland, Williamsport, York, Chambersburg, Pinegrove, etc.

AFTERNOON EXPRESS.—Leaves Philadelphia at 3·30 P. M. for Reading, Pottsville, Harrisburg, etc., connecting with Reading and Columbia Railroad trains for Columbia, etc.

POTTSTOWN ACCOMMODATION.—Leaves Pottstown at 6·45 A. M., stopping at intermediate stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 9·10 A. M. Returning leaves Philadelphia at 4·00 P. M.; arrives in Pottstown at 6·15 P. M.

READING ACCOMMODATION.—Leaves Reading at 7·30 A. M., stopping at all way stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 10·20 A. M.

Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 4·45 P. M.; arrives in Reading at 7·40 P. M.

Trains for Philadelphia leave Harrisburg at 8·10 A. M., and Pottsville at 8·45 A. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 1 P. M. Afternoon trains leave Harrisburg at 2·05 P. M., and Pottsville at 2·45 P. M.; arriving at Philadelphia at 6·45 P. M.

Harrisburg accommodation leaves Reading at 7·15 A. M., and Harrisburg at 4·10 P. M. Connecting at Reading with Afternoon Accommodation south at 6·35 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 9·25 P. M.

Market train, with a Passenger car attached, leaves Philadelphia at 12·30 noon for Pottsville and all Way Stations; leaves Pottsville at 7·30 A. M. for Philadelphia and all other Way Stations.

All the above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.

Sunday trains leave Pottsville at 8·00 A. M., and Philadelphia at 3·15 P. M.; leave Philadelphia for Reading at 8·00 A. M., returning from Reading at 4·52 P. M.

CHESTER VALLEY RAILROAD.—Passengers for Downingtown and intermediate points take the 7·30 A. M., 12·30 and 4·00 P. M. trains from Philadelphia; returning from Downingtown at 6·30 A. M., 12·45 and 5·15 P. M.

PERKIOMEN RAILROAD.—Passengers for Skippack take 7·30 A. M. and 4·00 P. M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Skippack at 8·10 A. M. and 12·45 P. M. Stage lines for various points in Perkiomen Valley connect with trains at Collegeville and Skippack.

NEW YORK EXPRESS FOR PITTSBURG AND THE WEST.—Leaves New York at 9 A. M., 5·00, and 8·00 P. M., passing Reading at 1·05 A. M., 1·50, and 10·19 P. M., and connect at Harrisburg with Pennsylvania and Northern Central Railroad Express Trains for Pittsburg, Chicago, Williamsport, Elmira, Baltimore, etc.

Returning, Express Train leaves Harrisburg, on arrival of Pennsylvania Express from Pittsburg, at 3·30 and 5·50 A. M., 10·50 P. M., passing Reading at 5·44 and 7·31 A. M., and 12·30 P. M., arriving at New York, 11·00 A. M., and 12·20 and 5·00 P. M. Sleeping Cars accompanying these trains through between Jersey City and Pittsburg, without change.

Mail train for New York leaves Harrisburg at 8·10 A. M. and 2·05 P. M. Mail train for Harrisburg leaves New York at 12 Noon.

SCHUYLKILL VALLEY RAILROAD.—Trains leave Pottsville at 6·45, 11·30 A. M., and 6·40 P. M., returning from Tamaqua at 8·35 A. M., and 2·15 and 4·35 P. M.

SCHUYLKILL AND SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD.—Trains leave Auburn at 7·55 A. M. for Pinegrove and Harrisburg, and at 12·15 P. M. for Pinegrove and Tremont; returning from Harrisburg at 3·30 P. M., and from Tremont at 7·40 A. M., and 5·35 P. M.

TICKETS.—Through first class tickets and emigrant tickets to all the principal points in the North and West and Canadas.

Excursion Tickets from Philadelphia to Reading and intermediate stations, good for day only, are sold by Morning Accommodation, Market Train, Reading and Pottstown Accommodation Trains, at reduced rates.

Excursion Tickets to Philadelphia, good for day only, are sold at Reading and intermediate stations by Reading and Pottstown Accommodation Trains at reduced rates.

The following tickets are obtainable only at the Office of S. Bradford, Treasurer, No. 227 S. Fourth street, Philadelphia, or G. A. Nicolls, General Superintendent, Reading.

Commutation Ticket at 25 per cent. discount, between any points desired, for families and firms.

Mileage Tickets, good for 2000 miles, between all points, at $52·50 each, for families and firms.

Season Tickets for three, six, nine, or twelve months, for holders only, to all points, at reduced rates.

Clergymen residing on the line of the road will be furnished with cards, entitling themselves and wives to tickets at half fare.

Excursion Tickets from Philadelphia to principal stations, good for Saturday, Sunday, and Monday, at reduced fare, to be had only at the Ticket Office, at Thirteenth and Callowhill streets.

FREIGHT.—Goods of all descriptions forwarded to all the above points from the Company's New Freight Depot, Broad and Willow streets.

Freight Trains leave Philadelphia daily at 4·35 A. M., 12·30 noon, 5 and 6 P. M., for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Port Clinton, and all points beyond.

Mails close at the Philadelphia Post Office for all places on the road and its branches at 5 A. M., and for the principal stations only at 2·15 P. M.

BAGGAGE.—Dungan's Express will collect Baggage for all trains leaving Philadelphia Depot. Orders can be left at No. 225 S. Fourth street, or at the Depot, Thirteenth and Callowhill streets.

WEST CHESTER AND PHILADELPHIA RAILROAD.—WINTER ARRANGEMENT.—On and after MONDAY, October 5, 1868, Trains will leave as follows:—

Leave Philadelphia from the Depot, THIRTY-FIRST and CHESNUT Streets, 7·45 A. M., 11 A. M., 2·30 P. M., 4·15 P. M., 4·50 P. M., 6·15 and 11·30 P. M.

Leave West Chester for Philadelphia, from Depot on East Market street at 6·25 A. M., 7·45 A. M., 8·00 A. M., 10·45 A. M., 1·55 P. M., 4·50 P. M., and 6·55 P. M.

Trains leave West Chester at 8·00 A. M., and leaving Philadelphia at 4·50 P. M., will stop at B. C. Junction and Media only. Passengers to or from station between West Chester and B. C. Junction, going East, will take train leaving West Chester at 7·45 A. M., and going West will take the train leaving Philadelphia at 4·50 P. M., and transfer at B. C. Junction.

The Depot in Philadelphia is reached directly by the Chesnut and Walnut Street cars. Those of the Market Street line run within one square. The cars of both lines connect with each train upon its arrival.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 8·30 A. M., and 2·00 P. M.
Leave West Chester at 7·55 A. M., and 4·00 P. M.

Trains leaving Philadelphia at 7·45 A. M. and 4·50 P. M., and leaving West Chester at 8·00 A. M. and 4·50 P. M., connect at B. C Junction with Trains on P. & B. C. R. R., for Oxford and intermediate points.

4 10§ HENRY WOOD, General Sup't.

PHILADELPHIA, GERMANTOWN, AND NORRISTOWN RAILROAD.—TIME TABLE.

FOR GERMANTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 7, 8, 9·05, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 2¼, 3½, 4, 5, 5¾, 6·10, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 P. M.

Leave Germantown 6, 7, 7½, 8, 8·20, 9, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3, 4, 4¾, 6, 6½, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 P. M.

The 8·20 Down Train, and 3¾ and 5¾ Up Trains will not stop on the Germantown Branch.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9¼ A. M., 2, 7, 10¾ P. M.
Leave Germantown 8¼ A. M., 1, 6, 9¾ P. M.

CHESTNUT HILL RAILROAD.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 8, 10, 12, A. M., 2, 3½, 5¾, 7, 9 and 11 P. M.

Leave Chestnut Hill 7·10, 8, 9·40, and 11·40 A. M., 1·40, 3·40, 5·40, 6·40, 8·40 and 10·40 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9¼ A. M., 2 and 7 P. M.
Leave Chestnut Hill 7·50 A. M., 12·40, 5·40 and 9·25 P. M.

FOR CONSHOHOCKEN AND NORRISTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 7½, 9, and 11·05 A. M., 1½, 3, 4½, 5½, 6¼, 8·05 and 11½ P. M.

Leave Norristown 5·40, 7, 7·50, 9, and 11 A. M., 1½, 3, 4½, 6¼, and 8½ P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9 A. M., 2·30 and 7·15 P. M.
Leave Norristown 7 A. M., 5·30 and 9 P. M.

FOR MANAYUNK.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 7½, 9, and 11·05 A. M., 1½, 3, 4½, 5½, 6¼, 8·05, and 11½ P. M.

Leave Manayunk 6·10, 7½, 8·20, 9½, and 11½ A. M., 2, 3½, 5, 6¼, and 9 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9 A. M., 2½ and 7¼ P. M.
Leave Manayunk 7½ A. M., 6 and 9½ P. M.

W. S. WILSON, General Superintendent,
Depot, NINTH and GREEN Streets.

NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—For BETHLEHEM, DOYLESTOWN, MAUCH CHUNK, EASTON, WILLIAMSPORT, WILKESBARRE, MAHANOY CITY, MOUNT CARMEL, PITTSTON, TUNKHANNOCK, AND SCRANTON.

WINTER ARRANGEMENTS.

Passenger Trains leave the Depot, corner of BERKS and AMERICAN Streets, daily (Sundays excepted), as follows:—

At 7·45 A. M. (Express for Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Hazleton, Williamsport, Wilkesbarre, Mahanoy City, Pittston, and Tunkhannock.

9·45 A. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, and Scranton.

At 1·45 P. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, and Scranton.

At 5·00 P. M. for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown and Mauch Chunk.

For Doylestown at 8·45 A. M., 2·45 and 4·15 P. M.
For Fort Washington at 10·45 A. M. and 11·30 P. M.
For Lansdale at 6·20 P. M.

Fifth and Sixth streets, Second and Third streets, and Union City Passenger Railways run to the new Depot.

TRAINS ARRIVE IN PHILADELPHIA

From Bethlehem at 9·10 A. M., 2·10, 5·25, and 8·30 P. M.
From Doylestown at 8·35 A. M., 4·55 and 7 P. M.
From Lansdale at 7·30 A. M.
From Fort Washington at 10·45 A. M. and 3·10 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Philadelphia for Bethlehem at 9·30 A. M.
Philadelphia for Doylestown at 2 P. M.
Doylestown for Philadelphia at 7 A. M.
Bethlehem for Philadelphia at 4 P. M.

Tickets sold and Baggage checked through at Mann's North Pennsylvania Baggage Express Office, No. 105 S. FIFTH street.

ELLIS CLARK, Agent.

RAILROAD LINES.

1868.—FOR NEW YORK.—THE CAMDEN AND AMBOY AND PHILADELPHIA AND TRENTON RAILROAD COMPANIES' LINES FROM PHILADELPHIA TO NEW YORK, AND WAY PLACES.

FROM WALNUT STREET WHARF.

At 6·30 A. M., via Camden and Amboy Accom.....$2·25
At 8 A. M., via Camden and Jersey City Ex. Mail 3·00
At 2 P. M., via Camden and Amboy Express...... 3·00
At 6 P. M., for Amboy and intermediate stations.
At 6·30 and 8 A. M., and 2·00 P. M. for Freehold.
At 8 and 10 A. M., 2, 3·30, and 4·30 P. M. for Trenton.

At 6·30, 8, and 10 A. M., 1, 2, 3·30, 4·30, 6, and 11·30 P. M. for Bordentown, Burlington, Beverly, and Delanco.

At 6·30 and 10 A. M., 1, 3·30, 4·30, 6, and 11·30 P. M. for Florence, Edgewater, Riverside, Riverton, Palmyra, and Fish House, and 2 P. M. for Florence and Riverton.

The 1 and 11·30 P. M. Lines leave from Market Street Ferry (upper side.)

FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.

At 11 A. M., via Kensington and Jersey City, New York Express Line, Fare $3.

At 7·30 and 11 A. M. 2·30, 3·30, and 5 P. M. for Trenton and Bristol. And at 10·15 A. M. for Bristol.

At 7·30 and 11 A. M. 2·30, and 5 P. M. for Morrisville and Tullytown.

At 7·30 and 10·15 A. M. and 2·30, and 5 P. M. for Schenck's and Eddington.

At 7·30 and 10·15 A. M. 2·30, 4, 5, and 6 P. M. for Cornwell's, Torresdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford, and at 8 P. M. for Holmesburg and intermediate Stations.

FROM WEST PHILADELPHIA DEPOT,
Via Connecting Railway.

At 9·45 A. M., 1·20, 4, 6·30, and 12 P. M. New York Express Lines, via Jersey City; Fare, $3·25.

At 11·30 P. M. Emigrant Line; Fare, $2.

At 9·45 A. M., 1·20, 4, 6·30, and 12 P. M., for Trenton.

At 9·45 A. M., 4, 6·30 and 12 P. M., for Bristol.

At 12 P. M. (Night), for Morrisville, Tullytown, Schenck's, Eddington, Cornwell's, Torresdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford.

The 9·45 A. M., 6·30 and 12 P. M. Lines will run daily. All others, Sundays excepted.

For Lines leaving Kensington depot take the cars on Third or Fifth streets, at Chesnut, 30 minutes before departure. The cars of Market Street Railway run direct to West Philadelphia Depot, Chesnut and Walnut within one square. On Sundays the Market Street cars will run to connect with the 9·45 A. M. 6·30 and 12 P. M. Lines.

BELVIDERE DELAWARE RAILROAD LINES,
FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.

At 7·30 A. M. for Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Elmira, Ithaca, Owego, Rochester, Binghamton, Oswego, Syracuse, Great Bend, Montrose, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Stroudsburg, Water Gap, Schooley's Mountain, etc.

At 7·30 A. M. and 3·30 P. M. for Belvidere, Easton, Lambertville, Flemington, etc. The 3·30 P. M. Line connects direct with the Train leaving Easton for Mauch Chunk, Allentown, Bethlehem, etc.

At 5 P. M. for Lambertville and intermediate Stations.

CAMDEN AND BURLINGTON COUNTY AND PEMBERTON AND HIGHTSTOWN RAILROADS.

FROM MARKET STREET FERRY, (Upper Side.)

At 7 and 10 A. M., 1·30, 3·30, and 5·30 P. M., for Merchantsville, Moorestown, Hartford, Masonville, Hainsport, Mount Holly, Smithville, Ewansville, Vincentown, Birmingham, and Pemberton.

At 7 A. M., 1·30 and 3·30 P. M., for Lewistown, Wrightstown, Cookstown, New Egypt, Hornerstown, Cream Ridge, Imlaystown, Sharon, and Hightstown.

11 16 WILLIAM H. GATZMER, Agent.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD

FALL TIME, TAKING EFFECT NOV. 22, 1868.

The trains of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad leave the Depot, at THIRTY-FIRST and MARKET Streets, which is reached directly by the Market Street cars, the last car connecting with each train leaving Front and Market streets thirty minutes before its departure. The Chesnut and Walnut streets cars run within one square of the Depot.

Sleeping Car Tickets can be had on application at the Ticket office N. W. corner Ninth and Chesnut streets, and at the depot.

Agents of the Union Transfer Company will call for and deliver baggage at the depot. Orders left at No. 901 Chesnut street, or No. 116 Market street, will receive attention.

TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT, VIZ:—

Mail Train	8·00 A. M.
Paoli Accommodation, 10·30 A. M., 1·10, and	9·00 P. M.
Fast Line	11·50 A. M.
Erie Express	11·50 A. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	2·30 P. M.
Lancaster Accommodation	4·00 P. M.
Parkesburg Train	5·30 P. M.
Cincinnati Express	8·00 P. M.
Erie Mail and Buffalo Express	10·45 P. M.
Philadelphia Express	12·00 Night.

Erie Mail leaves daily, except Sunday, running on Saturday night to Williamsport only. On Sunday night passengers will leave Philadelphia at 12 o'clock.

Philadelphia Express leaves daily. All other trains daily, except Sunday.

The Western Accommodation Train runs daily, except Sunday. For this train tickets must be procured and baggage delivered by 5·00 P. M., at No. 116 Market street.

TRAINS ARRIVE AT DEPOT, VIZ.:—

Cincinnati Express	3·10 A. M.
Philadelphia Express	6·10 A. M.
Paoli Accommodation ... 8·20 A. M., 3·40 and	7·10 P. M.
Erie Mail and Buffalo Express	10·00 A. M.
Parkesburg Train	9·10 A. M.
Fast Line	10·00 A. M.
Lancaster Train	12·30 P. M.
Erie Express	4·20 P. M.
Day Express	4·20 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	9·40 P. M.

For further information apply to

JOHN C. ALLEN, Ticket Agent,
No. 901 CHESNUT Street.
FRANCIS FUNK, Ticket Agent,
No. 116 MARKET street.
SAMUEL H. WALLACE,
Ticket Agent at the Depot.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will not assume any risk for Baggage, except for Wearing Apparel, and limit their responsibility to One Hundred Dollars in value. All Baggage exceeding that amount in value will be at the risk of the owner, unless taken by special contract. EDWARD H. WILLIAMS,
4 29 General Superintendent Altoona, Pa.

PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON, AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD.—TIME TABLE.—Commencing MONDAY, November 23, 1868.—Trains will leave Depot corner Broad street and Washington avenue, as follows:—

Way Mail Train at 8·30 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore, stopping at all regular stations. Connecting with Delaware Railroad at Wilmington for Crisfield and intermediate stations.

Express Train at 12 M. (Sundays excepted) for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Wilmington, Perryville, and Havre-de-Grace. Connects at Wilmington with train for New Castle.

Express Train at 4·00 P. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newport, Stanton, Newark, Elkton, North-East, Charlestown, Perryville, Havre de Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Edgewood, Magnolia, Chase's, and Stemmer's Run.

Night Express at 11·30 P. M. (Daily) for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, North-East, Perryville, and Havre de Grace.

Passengers for Fortress Monroe and Norfolk will take the 12·00 M. train.

WILMINGTON TRAINS.

Stopping at all Stations between *Philadelphia* and Wilmington.

Leave Philadelphia at 11·00 A. M., 2·30, 5·00, and 7·00 P. M. The 5·00 P. M. Train connects with Delaware Railroad for Harrington and intermediate stations.

Leave Wilmington 7·00 and 8·10 A. M., 1·30, 4·15, and 7·00 P. M. The 8·10 A. M. Train will not stop between Chester and Philadelphia. The 7·00 P. M. Train from Wilmington runs daily; all other Accommodation Trains Sundays excepted.

From Baltimore to Philadelphia.—Leave Baltimore 7·25 A. M., Way Mail. 9·35 A. M., Express. 2·25 P. M., Express. 7·25 P. M., Express.

SUNDAY TRAIN FROM BALTIMORE.

Leaves Baltimore at 7·25 P. M., stopping at Magnolia, Perryman's, Aberdeen, Havre de Grace, Perryville, Charlestown, North-East, Elkton, Newark, Stanton, Newport, Wilmington, Claymont, Linwood, and Chester.

Through tickets to all points West, South, and Southwest may be procured at ticket office, No. 828 Chesnut street, under Continental Hotel, where also State Rooms and Berths in Sleeping Cars can be secured during the day. Persons purchasing tickets at this office can have baggage checked at their residence by the Union Transfer Company.

H. F. KENNEY, Superintendent.

PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE RAILROAD.—WINTER TIME TABLE.—THROUGH AND DIRECT ROUTE BETWEEN PHILADELPHIA, BALTIMORE, HARRISBURG, WILLIAMSPORT, AND THE GREAT OIL REGION OF PENNSYLVANIA.

Elegant Sleeping Cars on all Night Trains.

On and after MONDAY, November 23, 1868, the trains on the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad will run as follows:—

WESTWARD.

MAIL TRAIN	leaves Philadelphia	10·45 P. M.
"	" Williamsport	8·15 A. M.
"	arrives at Erie	9·50 P. M.
ERIE EXPRESS	leaves Philadelphia	11·50 A. M.
"	" Williamsport	8·50 P. M.
"	arrives at Erie	10·00 A. M.
ELMIRA MAIL	leaves Philadelphia	8·00 A. M.
"	" Williamsport	6·30 P. M.
"	arrives at Lockhaven	7·45 P. M.

EASTWARD.

MAIL TRAIN	leaves Erie	10·55 A. M.
"	" Williamsport	12·55 A. M.
"	arrives at Philadelphia	10·00 A. M.
ERIE EXPRESS	leaves Erie	6·25 P. M.
"	" Williamsport	7·50 A. M.
"	arrives at Philadelphia	4·20 P. M.

Mail and Express connect with Oil Creek and Allegheny River Railroad. BAGGAGE CHECKED THROUGH. ALFRED L. TYLER,
1 1§ General Superintendent.

WEST JERSEY RAILROADS.—FALL AND WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

From foot of MARKET Street (Upper Ferry).

Commencing WEDNESDAY, September 16, 1868.

TRAINS LEAVE AS FOLLOWS.

For Cape May and stations below Millville, 3·15 P. M.

For Millville, Vineland, and intermediate stations 8·15 A. M., 3·15 P. M.

For Bridgeton, Salem, and way stations 8·15 A. M and 3·30 P. M.

For Woodbury at 8·15 A. M., 3·15, 3·30, and 6·00 P. M.

Freight train leaves Camden daily at 12 o'clock noon.

Freight received at second covered wharf below Walnut street, daily.

Freight Delivered No. 228 South Delaware avenue.

WILLIAM J. SEWELL,
4 15 Superintendent.

AUCTION SALES

M. THOMAS & SONS, NOS. 139 AND 141 S. FOURTH STREET.

FINE ART EXHIBITION AND SALE.

CARD.—The splendid collection of Paintings from M. Knoedler, successor to Goupil & Co., will be on exhibition at the Academy of Fine Arts on Wednesday, 20th inst. The sale will take place on the evenings on February 1 and 2. 1 16

Sale at the Auction Rooms, Nos. 139 and 141 S. Fourth street.

HANDSOME FURNITURE, PIANOS, MIRRORS, FIRE-PROOF SAFES, HANDSOME VELVET, BRUSSELS, AND OTHER CARPETS, ETC.

On Thursday Morning.

Jan. 21, at 9 o'clock, at the auction rooms, by catalogue, a large assortment of superior household furniture, comprising handsome walnut parlor, library, and dining-room furniture, covered with plush, reps and hair-cloth, oiled walnut chamber suits; cottage chamber suits; French plate mirrors; elegant walnut sideboards; handsome wardrobes, bookcases, extension, centre, and bouquet tables; china, glass, and plated ware; beds and bedding, fine hair mattresses; large assortment of superior office furniture; large and superior fireproof safe made by Farrel & Herring; iron chests, consuming and cooking stoves, handsome velvet, Brussels, and other carpets, etc.

Also, Turkish Damascus sabre, navy revolver, steel breastplates, silver plate, etc.

PIANO FORTES.

Also, 2 elegant rosewood 7 octave piano fortes, made by Fisher & E. P. Graham; superior mahogany piano forte.

ITALIAN MARBLE STATUARY, ETC.

Also, several Italian marble statues and busts, bronze clocks, cut glassware, etc., being the property of a gentleman declining housekeeping. 1 19 2t

MARTIN BROTHERS, AUCTIONEERS.—(Lately Salesmen for M. Thomas & Sons.) No. 529 CHESNUT St., rear entrance from Minor.

Sale at the Auction Rooms.

HANDSOME WALNUT DRAWING-ROOM, LIBRARY, CHAMBER AND DINING-ROOM FURNITURE; FINE FRENCH PLATE MIRRORS, ELEGANT PIANO FORTES, FINE CARPETS, ETC.

On Wednesday Morning.

Jan. 20, at 10 o'clock, at the auction rooms, No. 529 Chesnut street, by catalogue, an assortment of Handsome Household Furniture, including—Elegant walnut and garnet plush drawing-room suit, fine French plate mantel and pier mirrors, elegant rosewood 7 octave piano forte, handsome walnut and reps library suit, suits walnut chamber furniture, large and handsome wardrobes, mattresses, and bedding, fine bronze and gilt gas and coal oil chandeliers, fine French china dinner and dessert sets, single harness, handsome Brussels and other carpets, paintings and engravings, extension dining tables, dining-room chairs, guns etc.

Also, very fine toned cabinet organ, elegant walnut case. 1t

Peremptory Sale.

FIXTURES OF A GRAIN DISTILLERY, STEAM ENGINE, BOILERS, ETC.,

No. 1833 Cuba street First Ward.

On Thursday Morning.

Jan. 21, at 10 o'clock, at No. 1833 Cuba street, between Third and Fourth streets, below Moore street, without reserve, the entire Fixtures of a Grain Distillery, including five horse power steam engine, five and twelve horse boilers, mash and fermenting tubs, shafting belting, pulleys, platform scales, McCutcheon thirty-inch grain mill, etc. 1 19 2t

Peremptory sale at the southeast corner of Twenty-third and Spring Garden streets.

CART, THREE HEAVY TRUCKS, WHEELS, SPOKES, FELLOES, ETC.,

On Friday Afternoon.

Jan. 22, at 2 o'clock, on the premises, southeast corner of Twenty-third and Spring Garden streets, a quantity of goods suitable for wheelwrights and others. 1 19 3t

THOMAS BIRCH & SON, AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 1110 CHESNUT Street; rear entrance No. 1107 Sansom st.

SALE OF ELEGANT SHEFFIELD PLATED WARE, PEARL AND IVORY-HANDLE TABLE CUTLERY, ETC.; ITALIAN MARBLE VASES, STATUETTES, TAZZAS, ETC.

On Tuesday and Wednesday evenings.

At 7½ o'clock, at the auction store, No. 1110 Chesnut street, will be sold a large and full assortment of fine Sheffield Plated Ware, comprising—Meat dishes, oyster and soup tureens, entree dishes, epergnes, gold lined tea sets, with urns to match; cake baskets, salvers, wine sets, dinner and breakfast castors, pickle sets, spoon holders etc.

CUTLERY—A large assortment of ivory balance handle table and tea knives, with beef and game carvers to match.

Also, dinner, dessert, and tea spoons and forks, in plain beaded, and king's patterns.

MARBLE VASES—Also, an assortment of Italian marble vases, statuettes, groups, tazzas, etc. 1 18 2t

LIPPINCOTT, SON & CO., AUCTIONEERS, ASHHURST BUILDING, No. 240 MARKET St.

NOTICE.

Regular Sales of Dry Goods, Notions, Trimmings, etc., will be held every WEDNESDAY through January.

Consignments of Stock Goods, etc., solicited.

Sales cashed within five days.

CLARK & EVANS, AUCTIONEERS, NO. 630 CHESNUT Street.

Will sell THIS DAY, Morning and Evening, A large invoice of Blankets, Bed Spreads, Dry Goods, Cloths, Cassimeres, Hosiery, Stationery, Table and Pocket Cutlery, Notions, etc.

City and country merchants will find bargains.

Terms cash.

Goods packed free of charge 9 29

BUNTING, DURBOROW & CO., AUCTIONEERS, Nos. 232 and 234 MARKET street, corner of Bank street. Successors to John B. Myers & Co.

AT PRIVATE SALE.

50 cases infantry overcoats, perfect.
50 bales grey-mixed army shirts. 1 9

C. D. McCLEES & CO., AUCTIONEERS, No. 506 MARKET Street.

SALE OF 900 CASES BOOTS, SHOES, BROGANS, BALMORALS, ETC.

On Thursday Morning.

Jan. 21, commencing at 10 o'clock, we will sell, by catalogue, for cash, 900 cases men's, boys', and youths' boots, shoes, brogans, balmorals, etc.

Also, a large line of ladies', misses', and children's city made goods. 1 19 2t

LUMBER.

1869. SPRUCE JOIST. 1869.
SPRUCE JOIST.
HEMLOCK.
HEMLOCK.

1869 SEASONED CLEAR PINE. 1869
SEASONED CLEAR PINE.
CHOICE PATTERN PINE.
SPANISH CEDAR, FOR PATTERNS.
RED CEDAR.

1869 FLORIDA FLOORING. 1869
FLORIDA FLOORING.
CAROLINA FLOORING.
VIRGINIA FLOORING.
DELAWARE FLOORING.
ASH FLOORING.
WALNUT FLOORING.
FLORIDA STEP BOARDS.
RAIL PLANK.

1869 WALNUT BDS AND PLANK. 1869
WALNUT BDS. AND PLANK.
WALNUT BOARDS.
WALNUT PLANK.

1869 UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER. 1869
UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER.
RED CEDAR.
WALNUT AND PINE.

1869 SEASONED POPLAR. 1869
SEASONED CHERRY.
ASH.
WHITE OAK PLANK AND BOARDS.
HICKORY.

1869 CIGAR BOX MAKERS' 1869
CIGAR BOX MAKERS'
SPANISH CEDAR BOX BOARDS,
FOR SALE LOW.

1869 CAROLINA SCANTLING. 1869
CAROLINA H. T. SILLS.
NORWAY SCANTLING.

1869 CEDAR SHINGLES. 1869
CYPRESS SHINGLES.
MAULE, BROTHER & CO.,
11§ No. 2500 SOUTH Street.

T. P. GALVIN & CO.,
LUMBER COMMISSION MERCHANTS
SHACKAMAXON STREET WHARF,
BELOW SLOAT'S MILLS,
(SO-CALLED), PHILADELPHIA.

AGENTS FOR SOUTHERN AND EASTERN Manufacturers of YELLOW PINE and SPRUCE TIMBER BOARDS, etc., shall be happy to furnish orders at wholesale rates, deliverable at any accessible port.

Constantly receiving and on hand at our wharf SOUTHERN FLOORING, SCANTLING, SHINGLES, EASTERN LATHS, PICKETS, BED-SLATS, SPRUCE, HEMLOCK, SELECT MICHIGAN AND CANADA PLANK AND BOARDS, AND HACMATACK SHIP-KNEES. 1 31 stuth§

ALL OF WHICH WILL BE DELIVERED AT ANY PART OF THE CITY PROMPTLY

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES FOR THE EASTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA.

IN BANKRUPTCY.

To the Creditors of the Bankrupt:—

The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of WILLIAM B. BARRETT, of the city and county of Philadelphia, and the State of Pennsylvania, within said District, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said District.

ALEX. P. COLESBERRY, Assignee,
1 12 tu4t No. 507 CHESNUT Street.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

CITY CRIMINAL CALENDAR.

Larceny Cases—Pilot Shot At—Charged with Sundry Offenses—Preparing for a Sleigh-ride—Highway Robbers—Stole a Coat—Using the Poker.

—John Grinder and John Graham were arrested at Juniper and Fitzwater streets this morning, charged with the larceny of three pieces of muslin from a store in that vicinity. They had the property in their possession when taken into custody, and could give no account of how they came by it. The prisoners were held for a hearing at the Central Station this afternoon.

—George Smith and George Davis, for the larceny of boots from a store at Seventh and Shippen streets, had a hearing before Alderman Bonsall, and were held to bail to answer.

—George Vanderslice, pilot of the steamer Camden, while crossing the Delaware at Market street, yesterday morning, was shot at by one of two men who were seated in a batteau painted red. The ball from the weapon slightly injured Mr. Vanderslice in the lip. No cause is assigned for the conduct of the men, but it is believed to have been done merely for mischief. The Harbor Police noticed the affair, and followed the men to Shackamaxon street wharf, where they made their escape.

—Matthias Myers, residing at No. 225 Coates street, was arrested yesterday by Sergeant Murray upon the charges of larceny, assault and battery, and keeping a disorderly house. The allegation is that a citizen while in defendant's saloon was knocked down and robbed of $500. Alderman Toland has held Myers in $2000 bail to answer.

—Lester Watson helped himself to a sleigh and horse last night, and was enjoying himself hugely when arrested at Sixteenth and Montrose streets. The sleigh belonged to Mr. Snerden, and the horse was the property of Mr. Rittner. The prisoner had a hearing before Alderman Dallas, and was held to bail to answer.

—William Lee and William S. Wetham were arrested at half-past 4 o'clock, this morning, by Policeman Quinn, of the Seventeenth district, charged with highway robbery. It is alleged that they garroted a man at Fifth and Shippen streets, and robbed him of $15 in money. The accused had a hearing before Alderman Bonsall, and were committed for trial.

—Bernard Power stole a sack coat from a store at Twentieth and Federal streets yesterday, and was committed by Alderman Patchel. The coat was valued at $9.

—Lewis Runyon was arrested at Second and Berk streets, last night, for assault and battery. He beat his children and wife with a poker, and threatened to come the Twitchell game over the latter. The defendant was arrested by Officer Curry, and was held to bail by Alderman Heins.

Our New Mayor Finds Something.—Mr. Fox, recently installed as father of the city, guardian of all that breathes—baby, man, or beast—within our limits, is most assuredly fulfilling the parental duties of his office to the very letter. *Apropos*, last evening, in the neighborhood of ten o'clock, while in quiet contemplation wending his way down Walnut street, he espied a bundle snugly reposing upon a doorstep. He passed it, then halted. Formerly, while occupying the station of an ordinary citizen, he would have given it no second thought, but now, as the city's parent, he rubbed his chin in perplexity, standing meanwhile, rooster fashion, on one leg, doubtful whether to turn back and investigate or pursue his way.

A brief ten minutes sufficed to bring his courage to the "sticking point," his duty to an exercise, and on the expiration of that time he retraced his steps. Slipping through the snow he reached the step, then lowered his umbrella, and resting its end upon the third step from the pavement, clasped his hands upon the handle, bent forward his body, inclined his face, and gazed. The bundle moved, and cried. Ah! mused Mr. Fox, I scent something. Old clothes, loosely bound, may spread by expansion, but then they can't give utterance. Is it cat or child? A matter easily solved. Drawing off his glove, he daintily inserted an index finger into one end of the bundle, made an opening therein, and peered. Cautious of his eyes, as though fearful of a kitten's claw, he at length descried the round, red, and meaningless face of a baby. "Poor thing, how cruel its desertion!" he said. Tenderly brushing away the snowy covering, he lifted the bundle and its contents from the hard bed. Unbuttoning his overcoat, at first he shielded the atom from the storm by hugging it close to his manly bosom; but soon, with a pitying smile, in order to remove tantalizing temptations, he had to lower and carry it like a chicken in his hand. The poor thing wanted "suck" and had glued its lips upon his shirt stud. A happy thought; the thumb of the hand with which he carried it would serve the same purpose, and said thumb he was just about inserting when a policeman approached. A way from his troubles the Mayor soon saw, and, calling the officer, relinquished his infantile charge. He gave orders to have is conveyed to the Central Station, there cared for, and with a feeling of relief jumped into a Fifth street car. But he couldn't keep quiet. A passenger in the car, a gentleman whom he recognized, was soon made acquainted with the discovery and its circumstances, and the two condoled together. A well-dressed lady sat opposite them—flanked by two chubby boys. She was a Camdenitess—so she said—and volunteered the information that she was happy in having given birth to five healthy sons. A little blush, a little cough, a little hesitation, and then she added, "Is the child you found, your Honor, boy or girl? If it is the latter, from henceforth it is mine!" His Honor was nonplused. "He couldn't tell." By this time the car had reached the corner of Fifth and Chesnut streets; but just as his Honor was about issuing to go up stairs into his office, the lady asked, "Where can I find the baby?" Tragically his Honor responded, "Follow me, and you shall be satisfied."

They left the car arm-in-arm, the two little chubby boys bring up the rear, and descended into the "Central Station." Though we did not follow them, we have no doubt that the little stranger was found all right, and that it is now chuckling as it rolls in a Camden cradle.

The mothers of ur ocity will soon know of this experience of our Mayor—and for his kindness of heart—did his re-election depend upon their votes—he could not fail to be reseated. But he's all right! He likes children!

Annual Meeting of the Baptist Sunday School Association.—The anniversary of this society will be commenced this afternoon, and will hold its meetings at the Tenth Baptist Church. This evening the exercises will commence with an address on the "Development of Power in the Teacher," by the Rev. O. P. Eaches; to be followed by an address on "Christianity in the Catacombs," by Rev. Dr. Magoon. To be concluded by an essay on "Infant Class Instruction," by a lady, to be read by Rev. George D. Boardman, D. D. These meetings will be continued to-morrow evening, Thursday afternoon and evening. The meeting on Thursday afternoon will consist of a grand mass meeting of the Baptist Sunday School children of Philadelphia, at Horticultural Hall. All the other meetings will be held at the Tenth Baptist Church, Eighth street, above Green.

Declines the Honor.—The following communication has been received from Dr. Wilson C. Swann. It needs no explanation:—

To the Editor of The Evening Telegraph:—My name having been brought before the public as a candidate for the office of President of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, I beg leave to state that I am not a candidate, while at the same time I shall always feel an interest in the society, and will co-operate with any association having for its object the welfare of every species of animal life.

W. C. SWANN.

Election of Officers.—On Monday evening Company A, Americus Guard, elected the following commissioned officers for the term of two years. Captain—Adam Erford, late captain United States Volunteers. First Lieutenant—Thomas Kelly, late sergeant United States Volunteers. Second Lieutenant—Michael Patten, late United States Marine Corps. The company has fitted up a neat armory at the northwest corner of Franklin and Poplar streets, where they have drills twice a week.

Driving a Mare to Death.—A few days ago Judge Brewster sentenced Philip Flanigan to pay a fine of one cent, and undergo an imprisonment of one month, for having driven a fine mare so cruelly that it died in twenty minutes after being unharnessed. This case was prosecuted at the instance of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.

Press Club.—To-morrow afternoon the regular stated meeting of the Press Club of Philadelphia will be held at the rooms, Walnut street, above Sixth. Thompson Westcott, Esq., will read an essay on "The Associated Press." A full attendance of members is desired.

Farrel, Herring & Co.'s Safes.—Statements having appeared that some of those safes in Caldwell's store which were exposed to the intensest heat of the fire that destroyed the place were made by other manufacturers, it is but simple justice to the Messrs. Farrel, Herring & Co. to make known the fact that their safes were the only ones subjected to the direct test of being amid the flames for any length of time—the only ones which escaped the ordeal uninjured, at least so far as their contents were concerned.

The other safes mentioned, those from the workshops of the other makers, were situated in the front part of the store, where the fire raged with abated fury and diminished heat; consequently the trial to which they were exposed was nothing in comparison to that which the safes of Messrs. Farrel, Herring & Co. endured. These latter were situated near the place of the fire's first outbreak and its longest continuance; they were enveloped with constant flame, surrounded by burning *debris*, and untouched by the contact of a single drop of water. The trial they escaped with such honor and success should be sufficient reason to convince the most skeptical that none better are made, and shut the mouths of the most envious in the knowledge that whatever they say derogatory to this triumph but brands them with dishonesty and deception. The branch house of the firm of Farrel, Herring & Co. has them now on exhibition at No. 629 Chesnut street.

Sale of Stocks and Real Estate.—At noon to-day the following stocks and real estate were sold by Messrs. M. Thomas & Sons, at the Merchants' Exchange:—

1 share Mercantile Library Co.	$7
1 share Philadelphia Library Co.	$50
10 shares Fourth National Bank	$100
10 shares National Bank of North America	$240
110 shares Pacific and Atlantic Telegraph Co.	$41
50 shares Central Transportation Co.	$55
100 shares McKean and Elk Land Im. Co.	$1
1 share Phila. and Southern Mail Steam. Co.	$81
19 shares Camden and Atlantic Railroad Co.	$70
1 share Arch Street Theatre	$510
$1200 Pennsylvania State loan, third series	103½ p. c.
$5400 Chesapeake and Del. Canal loan	94 p. c.
40 shares Germantown Turnpike Co.	$38.50
100 shares Phoenix Insurance Co.	$325
400 shares American Buttonhole Machine Co.	$625
1 share Philadelphia Athenæum	$5
1000 shares Beaver Oil Co.	½c.
EIGHTH and CHERRY, N. W. corner—Store and Dwelling	$31,700
BRIDESBURG, Twenty-third ward—Valuable City Lot	$1010 per acre
WISTAR, No. 1026—Brick Dwelling	$3300
BROWN, No. 1?8—Brick Dwelling	$2.75
SANSOM, No. 1738—Desirable Brick Dwelling	$1225
BROAD and KATES, S. E. corner—Four Lots	$3150 each
BROAD and CHRISTIAN, N. E. corner—Hotel and Dwelling	$10,750
CHRISTIAN, No. 1353—Handsome Residence	$8800
FRONT and OTTER, S. E. corner—Store and Dwelling	$3800
ANN and EDGEMONT S. E. corner—Brewery and large Lot	$9300
GROUND RENT—$31 a year	[illegible]

Philadelphians in Attendance.—The funeral of the late Inspector, James Leonard, of the Metropolitan Police force, N. Y., was attended yesterday by a detail of our police force, in civilian's dress, comprising High Constable Harrison G. Clark; ex-Chief of Detectives, Benjamin Franklin; Captains John Spear and William Jacoby; High Constable Bulkley; Detectives, George H. Smith and Edward A. Tryon. These officers were detailed by Mayor Fox to attend the funeral as a mark of respect for the memory of Inspector Leonard.

A Democratic Nomination.—In the Sixth Representative district, the Democratic Convention, which met this morning to elect delegates to the Democratic State Convention, was very stormy. Henry M. Phillips, Esq., withdrew his name, and Richard Wafer, of the Sixth ward, was nominated. A gang of roughs from the Sixth ward attempted to break up the Convention, and failing in this, nominated James McFadden.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

The Byrnes Homicide.

Court of Oyer and Terminer—Judges Allison and Ludlow.—The trial of Samuel Holt, for the murder of Christopher Byrnes on the night of 13th of October last, not having been concluded last evening, was resumed this morning, and the taking of testimony for the defense was continued.

James Price testified that on this night, about nine o'clock he saw the prisoner and the two brothers Byrnes in the neighborhood of Third and Monroe streets, and that they were all drunk and friendly; he considered Holt drunker than the others.

Mrs. Hamlin, living at No. 329 Monroe street, testified—That she knew the two Byrnes by sight; on election night she saw them at her door in company with a man called Specnt, and they were drunk; she saw a blackjack in the possession of Christopher Byrnes and a pistol, which he drew partly from his pocket; she begged him not to draw firearms there, as she was very much afraid of them; and he said he wouldn't.

Cross-examined—She said that Christopher Byrnes was so drunk that he could hardly keep his feet, but Edward was much more civil; Christopher Byrnes dropped a blackjack out of his pocket, and scrambled to pick it up; Edward had a blackjack also, and also a pistol.

Charles B. Horton recalled—I was a witness and testified on behalf of the Commonwealth; upon leaving the Court House last night I did not say to Mr. Reynolds, "We'll hang the —— Holt, yet."

James L. Clifford sworn—I am a student at law in the office of Charles W. Brooke, Esq.; I was in attendance upon this trial yesterday until the adjournment of the Court; I heard Horton, the witness just upon the stand, as he was leaving the Court House, say to Reynolds, "Well, we will hang the —— Holt, yet."

Michael McTague, student-at law in the office of Mr. Brooke, testified to the same effect.

Here the defense closed.

In rebuttal the Commonwealth called the following witnesses:—

William Smith sworn—I knew Christopher and Edward Byrnes; I went to the Niagara Hose House with their bodies; I knew Revel Taylor, who testified yesterday that I took from the coat of Edward Byrnes a pistol; the body had a blouse upon it; no fire coat; I found in the blouse a pocket handkerchief and a pipe; I found no blackjack upon him.

Mr. Reynolds recalled—Identified the coat Christopher Byrnes had on when he was taken to the hose house dead, he was with Mr. Horton when they left the Court House on Monday evening, and did not hear him say anything about hanging Holt; the only remark made in that regard was that Gladding was a good swearer, and his testimony was false.

Here both sides closed, and the arguments of counsel upon the testimony were begun, which, at the time of going to press, had not been concluded.

Supreme Court—C. J. Thompson and Judges Read, Agnew, and Sharswood.—The Chester county list was before the Court to-day.

Nisi Prius—Judge Williams.—Rothaft vs. Gross. An action to recover damages for an assault and battery committed upon the plaintiff by the defendant. Before reported. Verdict for plaintiff, $200 00.

John C. Allen vs. William Graves. An action of replevin to recover personal property levied under an execution. On trial.

District Court, No. 1—Judge Hare.—Knauss vs. Riegel & Brother. An action to recover damages for the alleged non-delivery of goods purchased by plaintiff. The defense set up that plaintiff had not paid for the goods, and when the time of delivery had arrived they had been informed and believed that his credit was not good, and therefore they did not allow him to have them. Verdict for the defendant.

Wm. H. B. Stewart vs. Gustavus G. Logan. An action to recover for services rendered as superintendent of defendant's farm. Verdict for plaintiff, $100.

George W. Williams vs. Samuel P. Jones, Jr. An action to recover damages for an alleged unlawful detention at defendant's (an alderman) office upon a groundless and illegal charge. The defense denied that there was any detention, but alleged that as soon as an investigation of his case was concluded he was at liberty to go away. On trial.

District Court, No. 2—Judge Greenbank.—James B. Smith and Josephine C., his wife, vs. Samuel A. Cornman, with notice to John Lancaster, terre tenant. A *sci. fa.* on a mortgage, the plaintiff alleging that he came into possession of a property to which this mortgage was attached and found it marked "satisfied," but that this satisfaction was null and void, it having been obtained by Samuel A. Cornman under a forged power of attorney from Mrs. Smith. The defense denied that the power of attorney was a forgery, alleging that Mrs Smith herself had acknowledged it to be genuine. On trial.

Court of Common Pleas—Judge Pierce.—Andrew Graham vs. Adam Groh. An action to recover upon a recognizance. Verdict for plaintiff $235 20.

David Doane vs. Samuel Cummings. An action to recover for work and labor done. Verdict for plaintiff $38 66.

Christopher Ittig vs. Emmet Shannin. An action on a promissory note, to which the defense pleaded payment. Verdict for plaintiff $105 95.

Henry Hipple vs. Frederick Laeh. An action on a mechanic's lien to recover for work and labor done. On trial.

Court of Quarter Sessions.—Judge Brewster.—Prison cases were before the Court to-day.

SAD ACCIDENT.

A Man Crushed by a Falling Tree.

As Mr. Sylvester Scribner, of Salisbury, N. H., was returning home with his team from his work in the woods, on the afternoon of the 31st ult., his attention was called to his dog, which every two or three minutes would jump on to its hind feet, and, intently looking away into the forest, would listen as if to some sound, and then utter a low cry. The dog repeated his singular acts several times, till at last Mr. Scribner stopped his team and, listening he heard a confused sound—whether human or not he was unable to tell.

Leaving his team, he started in the direction of the sound, the dog cheerfully preceding him, and often looking back to see if his master was following. On they went through the wood, till at length Mr. Scribner was satisfied the sound came from a human being in distress. Hurrying towards it with all possible haste, his surprise may be imagined when, on coming suddenly into a low valley, he discovered one of his nearest neighbors, Mr. Robert S. Batchelder, crushed under the trunk of an ash tree, eighteen inches in diameter. The poor man could hardly articulate. One thigh was terribly broken, the bone protruding and the wound bleeding. The other leg was crossed over the broken one, and badly bruised. Other parts of his body were also injured. In his despair the poor man had worn his fingers nearly to the bone in vainly attempting to dig into the frozen earth and thus ease his suffering limbs. Mr. Scribner went immediately to work to rescue the poor man, and after displaying almost superhuman strength, he at last succeeded in getting Mr. Batchelder from under the tree. He then went for his team, and loading his neighbor on to the sled, carried him to his home with all possible despatch.

The distance was about two miles, and on reaching it Mr. Batchelder was but just alive. Prompt remedies partially restored him, and he has since been gaining, and there are hopes of his final recovery. He stated that in felling the tree it lodged against another, and threw the butt from the stump and struck him. It is not probable that he could have lived an hour longer had he not been fortunately discovered. He owes his life to both man and dog. Mr. Batchelder is one of the most esteemed and substantial citizens of Salisbury.

FRANKLIN

FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY

OF

PHILADELPHHIA.

Capital, - - $400,000

Assets, - $2,677,372.18

Statement of the Assets of the Company on January 1, 1869, published in conformity with the provisions of the sixth section of the act of Assembly of April 5, 1842.

MORTGAGES.

On property valued at over $4,000,000, being First Mortgages on Real Estate in the city and county of Philadelphia, except $38,354·17, in the neighboring counties .... $2,260,235·25

REAL ESTATE.

Purchased at Sheriff's sales, under Mortgage Claims, viz.:—
Eight houses and lot, S. W. corner Chesnut and Seventeenth streets...
A house and lot, north side of Spruce street, west of Eleventh street........
Two houses and lots, east side Cope street, north of Sansom street.........
Six houses and lot, north side of Senneff's court, east of Beach street..
A house and lot, Fitzwater street, east of Ninth street.........................
87 lots of ground on Buckley street and Quervelle avenue, Bristol.........
A house and lot, west side Bread street, south of Race street..............
A house and lot, south side of Filbert street, west of Sixteenth street.......
A lot of ground, south side Lombard street, west of Twenty-third street..
Total surveyed and valued at $115,824·43..........................
Cost........ 54,369·32

LOANS.

Temporary Loans on Stocks as Collateral Security (valued at $163,723). $47,113·30

STOCKS.

$8,200 U. S. Bonds, 1881.........................
40,000 U. S. 10-40 Registered Bonds.....
4,000 U. S. 5-20 Year Registered Bonds, 1862..........................
32,700 Philada. City Loans, not taxable........................
9,000 Pennsylvania State Six per cent. Loan, May, 1861.............
$10,000 North Penn'a R R. Bonds......
900 North Penn'a R. R. coupon scrip......................
590 shares Penn'a Railroad Co........
93 do Franklin Fire Insurance Company....................
200 do Bank of Kentucky.........
17 do Northern Bank of Ky...
100 do Union Bank of Penn.....
13 do Insurance Company of the State of Penn'a...
200 do Southwark Railroad Co
24 do Union Canal Company.
16 do Continental Hotel Co...
$820 Philadelphia City Warrants...
Total Market Value..............$203,680·13
Cost........ 172,637 00
Notes and Bills Receivable........ 3,199 25
Revenue Stamps........ 127 85
B. Hammett & Co.'s Real Estate sold, not yet conveyed........ 20,700·00
William H. Armstrong........ 600 00
M. Thomas & Son........ 300 00
Cash on hand........$20 673 57
Cash in hands of Agents...... 5,418 35
Total Cash........ 26,091 92
$2,585,373·89

REAL ESTATE.

Market Price........$115,824·43
Cost, as above........ 54,367 32
Advance in Value........ $60,955·11

STOCKS.

Market Price........$203,680 13
Cost, as above........ 172 637 00
Advance in value........ $31,043·13
Total........ $2,677,372·13

LOSSES BY FIRE.

Losses Paid during the Year 1868.... $113,540·03

By order of the Board.

CHAS. N. BANCKER, President.

Attest—
JAS. W. McALLISTER, Secretary *pro tem.*

DIRECTORS.

Charles N. Bancker,	Alfred Fitler,
Samuel Grant,	Thomas Sparks,
George W. Richards	Wm. S. Grant,
Isaac Lea,	Alfred G. Baker,
George Fales,	Thomas S. Ellis.

CHAS. N. BANCKER, President.
GEORGE FALES, Vice-President.
JAS. W. McALLISTER, Secretary *pro tem.*

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THIRD EDITION

WASHINGTON.

Progress of Reconstruction—The Mississippi Delegation Asking for the Admission of the State—Interview with General Grant.

The Colored People's Convention—Address to the President-elect.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19.

The Virginia Conference Committee, by resolution, have postponed the Richmond Convention from the 10th of February to the 17th of March, fearing that Congress would not act in season to allow the people to consider the proposition which may be made by Congress, and to select delegates as early as the day heretofore designated.

The Mississippi Republican Delegation called on General Grant this morning. It consists of Dr. T. S. Stinger, Governor-elect Eggleston, Dr. E. A. Foster, Major E. J. Costello, Captain H. T. Fisher, Captain C. E. Morgan, Colonel L. W. Perse, Captain C. L. C. Cass, General A. Alderson, and Hon. A. Mygatt. Colonel Perse, a member of Congress elect from the Fifth district of Mississippi, informed General Grant that their object was to secure the restoration of Mississippi to the Union under the constitution voted on last summer. General Grant replied that the Reconstruction Committee had reported a bill embodying substantially what the committee desired, and in the course of conversation about political affairs in the South, including those of Mississippi, General Grant said that he wanted the matter settled, as soon as possible, or before the commencement of his administration. The interview was satisfactory to the delegation.

Baltimore Councils Committee Wait on General Grant—His Reply.

A committee of the Baltimore City Councils, accompanied by their presiding officers, were introduced to General Grant by Hon. Charles E. Phelps, a member of Congress from Maryland. The resolutions passed by Councils were read. They express the most friendly feelings for General Grant, and invite him to accept of the hospitalities of Baltimore on Thursday next, assuring him of a cordial greeting by the citizens.

General Grant replied that he was under obligations to the City Councils and their committee for their kind invitation, and would be very glad to accept, if it were in his power. He said he had private engagements for both Thursday and Friday evenings, and in response to a question, said he could not now name any hour it would be convenient for him to receive the citizens of Baltimore. If possible he would probably do so on Saturday; however, he would see the committee again and name the place and hour.

This morning the committee of **The Colored Men's National Convention** recently in session in this city, called upon General Grant by appointment. The committee consisted of John M. Langston, Ohio; Robert Purves, Pennsylvania; George O. Downing, Rhode Island; William S Matthews, Maryland; John F. Cook, District of Columbia; John Bowers, Pennsylvania; John T. Gaskins, Rhode Island; Alexander Clark, Iowa; O. L. C. Hughes, Pennsylvania; A. M. Green, Pennsylvania, and C. S. B. Will, Ohio. Mr. Langston, the chairman of the committee, addressed General Grant as follows:—

General Grant—In the name of four millions of American citizens, in the name of seven hundred thousand electors of African descent, who have braved threats, who have defied intimidations; whose members have been reduced by assassination and murder in their efforts in the exercise of a franchise guaranteed by American law to every one clothed in the full livery of American citizenship, to secure in the late Presidential canvass the election of the nominees of the National Republican party to the high places to which they were named, we, the accredited delegates of the National Convention of Colored Men, the sessions of which in this city have just closed, come to present to you our congratulations upon your election to the Presidency of the United States.

Permit us, General, to express, in this connection, our confidence in your ability and determination to execute the laws already enacted by our National Congress, and to protect the life, the liberty, the rights, no less of the humblest subject of the Government than those of the most exalted and influential.

Called as you are to fill the chair of state, your duties will be arduous and trying, especially since in this reconstruction period of the Government you will administer the Government according to the principles of morals and law announced by the fathers. In advance we bring to you, General, as a pledge of our devotion to our common country and Government, the liveliest sympathy of the colored people of the nation, and in their name we express the hope that all things connected with the administration of the Government upon which you are so soon to enter as our Chief Magistrate may be, under Providence, so ordered for the maintainance of law and the perpetuation of freedom, that your name, written high on the scroll of honor and fame, may go down to posterity glorious and immortal, associated with the names of your illustrious predecessors in the great chair of state, Washington and Lincoln.

Grant's Response.

To this address General Grant replied as follows:—I thank the convention, of which you are the representatives, for the confidence they have expressed, and I hope sincerely that the colored people of the nation may receive every protection which the laws give to them, and they shall have my efforts to secure such protection. They should prove by their acts, their advancement, prosperity, and obedience to the laws, as being worthy of all the privileges the Government has bestowed upon them, and by their future conduct prove themselves deserving of all they now claim.

Lynch Law in Iowa.

CHICAGO, Jan. 19.—On Saturday night, one hundred armed men from Plum creek, Fremont county, Iowa, broke into the jail at Sidney, and took out Jackson and Norton, the murderers of Holloway, at a dance in his hotel on Thursday, and hung them to a tree, over a mile distant from the town.

FOURTH EDITION

HARRISBURG

Hon. John Scott Elected United States Senator—Proceedings in the Legislature.

Hon. Hannibal Hamlin the Next Maine Senator.

FROM HARRISBURG.

Hon. John Scott Elected United States Senator.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

HARRISBURG, Jan. 19.—The election of a United States Senator as successor to the Hon. C. R. Buckalew took place here to-day, resulting in the election of the Hon. John Scott, Republican, of Huntingdon county. The Democrats voted for Hon. W. A. Wallace, of Clearfield, late Chairman of the Democratic State Central Committee. Buckalew had but 18 votes in the caucus out of 54. Both houses are now engaged in counting the votes for Auditor-General and Surveyor-General.

THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

Senate.

HARRISBURG, Jan. 19.—Mr. Connell presented a supplemental petition from William Cobbett, executor of William Cobbett, deceased, relative to a certain claim. He also presented a resolution, which was adopted, requiring the Attorney-General to examine and report as to the equity of the claim.

The following bills in place were introduced:—

By Mr. Connell, limiting the lien of the debts of decedents upon real estate in Philadelphia. This bill provides that, as respects any purchaser of a mortgage for a valuable consideration from the heirs or executors of any deceased person, seised of real estate in Philadelphia, the debts not secured by mortgage, judgment, or recognizance shall not continue a lien on such real estate for longer than one year from the first grant of letters of administration, and unless a claim be filed in the Orphans' Court within one year, etc.

Also, one to divide the Twentieth ward into two school districts. All east of Broad to be the Twentieth section east, and all west Twentieth section west.

By Mr. Davis one repealing that portion of the fee bill of April, 1868 relating to Aldermen, Justices, and Constables, so far as Berks county is concerned.

Also, one providing that the act relative to dower, approved 14th of March, 1865, shall apply to all cases within the terms of that act wherein the party plaintiff died prior or subsequent to its date.

By Mr. Fisher, one changing the time for elections for Councilmen and others in Lancaster.

Also, one authorizing the Columbia Water Company to borrow $75,000.

Also one authorizing the School Directors of Lancaster to sell real estate.

By Mr. Olmstead, one repealing the law of 1700 relative to fences. The Senate then went over to the House to count the election returns for Auditor-General and Surveyor-General.

House of Representatives.

Prior to the meeting of the House this A. M., the Democratic members of the Legislature assembled in caucus, and agreed to vote for Hon. William A. Wallace, State Senator from Clearfield district, for United States Senator. Mr. Wallace has been a member of the Senate since 1863, and for four years has been chairman of the Democratic State Central Committee. Professionally he is a well-known member of the bar. The vote in caucus was Charles R. Buckalew 18 votes, and William A. Wallace 31 votes.

Mr. Brown, of Clarion, offered the following resolution:—

Resolved, That the Judiciary Committee be instructed to report a bill for the prevention of the manufacture and sale of improperly refined and dangerous carbon oils. Adopted.

Mr. Nicholson, of Beaver, offered a resolution requesting the Auditor-General to inform the House of the amount of tax due to the State from each county up to January 1, 1869. Adopted.

Mr McCreary introduced a bill urging Congress to adopt amendments to the Federal Constitution giving the use of the elective franchise to all citizens of all States. Referred.

Mr. McKinstry, of Bucks, offered an act authorizing the School Directors of Bucks county to appoint a receiver of taxes and treasurer. Referred.

Mr. Rogers, of Philadelphia, introduced a supplement to the act of 1868, limiting the number of officers of the Legislature. The supplement dispenses with the pasters and folders, and requires the work to be given by contract to the lowest bidder. Referred.

FROM MAINE.

Hon. Hannibal Hamlin Elected United States Senator.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

AUGUSTA, Maine, Jan. 19.—Hon. Hannibal Hamlin was to-day elected United States Senator from this State. In the Senate the vote stood Hannibal Hamlin, 28; A. P. Gould, 2. In the House the vote was Hamlin, 118; A. P. Gould, 30; Chamberlain, 1, Morrill, 1.

From Canada.

OTTAWA, Jan. 19.—James Howe and Mr. McLellan, M. P., accompanied by Mr. Rose, arrived here last night, and were entertained at the club by the members of the Government. It is said that Mr. Rose has not completed his negotiations, and that Howe and McLellan come here to discuss matters with the Cabinet. A meeting will take place to-day.

Accident to Parepa-Rosa.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 19—Parepa-Rosa met with an accident in stepping from the cars on her arrival here yesterday, which has caused a postponement of her first appearance until Thursday evening.

Latest Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, Jan. 19.—Cotton lower; sales of 500 bales at 29c. Flour dull and declining; State, $5·60@7·40; Ohio, $7·05@9·10; Western, $5·65@9·50. Wheat dull and declining. Corn steady; mixed Western 93@98c. Oats dull, and quotations are nominal. Beef quiet. Pork steady; new Mess, $29·75; Lard firm; steamed, 18¾@19c. Whisky quiet; Western, $1·03@1·04.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 19.—Cotton quiet; middling uplands 34½. Flour dull and nominal. Wheat very dull and lower; fair to good red sold at $1·75@2. Corn firm and unchanged, receipts small. Oats dull at 70@78c. Rye dull and nominal at 9.@95c. Pork firm at $8@30 50. Bacon firm; rib sides 17@17½; clear sides, 17½@17¾c., shoulders, 14½@14¾. Hams 19@20c. Lard quiet at 20c.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES, JAN. 19

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

BETWEEN BOARDS.

$300 Leh RR 6s........ 84	100 sh Read R.......b5. 47½
$500 Pa 6s. 2series...c. 103½	100 do................ 47⅜
$2000 Alle Co 6s........ 77	900 do.....ls..b5. 47½
$1000 Leh 6s. gold l.... 83½	100 do.....ls. 2d.4 91
$2500 do..........ls.. 88½	100 do.....s5&in.. 47⅜
$1000 City 6s, New......100¾	100 do.......b60.. 47⅜
1 sh Mech Bk.......... 31¾	200 do..........ls.. 47½
10 sh Leh Nav...2d&c.. 29½	100 do.....s5&10.. 47⅝
160 sh Read R......b5. 47 61	300 do........b30.. 47½
200 do.............. 47½	100 do................ 47½
100 do........b30.. 47½	100 do........c5.. 47⅜
100 do.......s30.. 47½	100 do.......b30.. 47⅜
200 do.d.b own.. 47¼	100 do...b2own.. 47½

SECOND BOARD.

$1000 Leh 6s.gold l...... 88½	100 sh Cata Pf......b30. 33¼
$1000 do............ 88½	100 sh Read 47½
$17000 Leh RR l an.... 83½	100 do.....s5&in.. 47⅜
$2000 City 6s. New...ls.. 100½	100 do......s5&L.. 47⅞
$800 do.........100½	100 do...rg&in.. 47⅜
8 sh Leh V R........ 55½	200 do........s10.. 47⅜
2 do............. 55½	100 do........s10. 47⅜
42 do............ 55½	100 do.............. 47⅜
1 do............. 55½	100 sh Penna R.....s60.. 57⅜
2 sh C & Am.....d.b. 129½	100 do.........s3 .. 57⅜

☞ GRAND RALLY FOR THE TEMPERANCE CAUSE.

GREAT RUSH AT HOLETON'S TEMPERANCE DINING SALOON,
No 16 S. SIXTH Street, corner of MINOR.
ON ACCOUNT OF THE FOLLOWING BILL OF FARE, ALL OF THE BEST,
AND AT REMARKABLY LOW PRICES.

Roast Beef........15c	Roast Mutton........15c.
Roast Turkey........25c.	Fresh Shad........25c.
Roast Chicken........25c.	Beef Steak........10c.
Mutton Chop........[illegible]c.	Ham and Eggs........25c.
Sirloin........20c.	Sausage........10c.
Venison Steak........20c.	Broiled Fish........15c.
Corned Beef and Cabbage........20c	Chicken Potpie........20c.
Oyster Pie........20c.	Veal Potpie........10c.
Stewed Chicken........20c.	Rolls and Butter........5c.
Coffee (per cup)........5c.	Milk (per glass)........5c.
Tea "........5c	Buckwheat Cakes........10c
Celery........5c.	Vegetables (each kind) 5c
Home-made Pie........5c.	Apple Dumplings........10c.
Pudding........10c	Cranberry, Apple and Cherry Sauce (each). 5c.
Stewed Oysters 15 and 25c	Fried Oysters........6 for 20c
Broiled " 15 and 25c.	Etc. etc. etc.

JAMES HOLETON, Proprietor,
Temperance Dining Saloon,
No. 16 S. SIXTH Street.

11 4p

FIFTH EDITION

THE LATEST NEWS.

Election of Republican United States Senators—Advices from Europe.

FROM EUROPE.

By Atlantic Cable.

The Spanish Elections.

MADRID, Jan. 19.—Complete returns have been received of the elections just concluded for members of the Constitutional Cortes. The result shows unmistakably that an overwhelming majority of the people of the nation are in favor of a monarchical form of government. The cities of Seville, Barcelona, Alcante, Saragossa, and some others have, however, been carried by the Republicans, and the strength of that party in the new Cortes will be about one hundred members.

The Alabama Claims.

LONDON, Jan. 19.—The *Pall Mall Gazette* (Conservative) has an editorial this evening on the Alabama Claims Convention. The writer hopes that the English Parliament will not ratify the treaty concluded by Lord Clarendon and Mr. Johnson, if the question of the recognition of the Southern Confederacy as belligerents is to be reopened.

FORTIETH CONGRESS—THIRD SESSION

The Senate.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19.—The President laid before the Senate the reply of the President of the United States to Senator Ferry's resolution of inquiry in regard to the legal authority upon which the late Proclamation of Amnesty was issued, which was read.

Mr. Ferry said he regretted that the message made an indefinite reply to the inquiry made in the resolution. The President has confined himself to indicating the authority and precedents for the exercise of the pardoning power, which he (Mr. Ferry) had never thought of questioning, but the right of the Executive to grant a general amnesty was quite another question, in regard to which no light was given by the message.

The Chair presented the memorial of the colored persons of Georgia, representing that they are confined in prison under oppressive State laws, which are in conflict with the reconstruction laws, and praying redress from Congress.

Referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. Howe presented a memorial protesting against any further extension of the time for the completion of the railroad from St. Croix Lake to Lake Superior. Referred to the Committee on Railroads.

Mr. Corbett presented the petition of citizens of Washington Territory, protesting against submitting the question of the ownership of San Juan Island to arbitration, and setting forth that our Government, having already for the sake of peace receded from the line of 54°40 to the 49th, neither the honor nor the interests of the United States will admit of a further surrender of our rights.

Mr. Corbett said that the views of the memorialists were also his own.

The memorial was referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

On motion of Mr. Sumner, the Committee on Foreign Relations was discharged from the further consideration of two memorials of Wm. Cornell Jewett, the message of the President in regard to the events in Japan, the appointment of Mr. Burlingame to a mission by the Emperor of China and the act prohibiting our representatives abroad from wearing diplomatic costumes and the proposed amendment to the law prohibiting the Coolie trade.

In regard to the last-named measure, Mr. Sumner said that to make the law in regard to the Coolie trade applicable to such trade with Japan a law had passed the Senate at the last session, and was now pending in the House.

The Committee was also discharged from the further consideration of the resolution to inquire into the doings of foreign powers to impose their governmental institutions on the people of this continent.

Mr. Trumbull presented a memorial of the Mayor and Common Council of Chicago, praying that that city be allowed to enlarge its harbor, and introduced a bill to authorize such enlargement. Both were referred to Committee on Commerce.

Mr. Wilson offered the following resolution, which was adopted:—

Resolved, That the President be requested to communicate to the Senate any correspondence or documents on file in the Department of State not heretofore published, relating to the resources and extent of the fishing grounds in the North Pacific Ocean opened to the United States by the treaty of Alaska, showing the markets that are or may be made available for the produce of those fisheries, and relating also to the fisheries of the principal commercial nations, their markets and capacity.

House of Representatives.

Mr. Wood (N. Y.) presented the remonstrance of merchants and others of Albany, New York, against the additional duty on steel. Referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Mr. Jones (Ky.) presented the petition of the distillers in the Sixth district of Kentucky for the repeal or modification of certain sections of the Internal Revenue law. Same reference.

Mr. Paine called the attention of the House to a letter received by him from the Adjutant-General of the army, in response to a resolution calling for information as to the number of enlisted men now serving in Texas, Virginia, and Mississippi, who had been citizens or residents of the Southern States, or had served in the Rebel army. The Adjutant-General states that there is no means of procuring the information except by individual inquiry. Under these circumstances Mr. Paine asked that the resolution be rescinded; and it was rescinded.

Mr. Robinson (N. Y.) attempted to get the floor that he might offer a resolution giving the use of the hall of the House to George Francis Train, but the regular order of business was insisted on.

Mr. Ela, from the Committee on Printing, reported a resolution for the printing of 20,000 copies of the report of the Special Commissioner of the Revenue, with the appendices for the use of the House, and 10,000 copies for the Treasury Department.

Mr. Kelley (Pa.) addressed the House in opposition to the resolution. He did not think that the report should receive such an endorsement. He did not see how the American Congress could send such a report broadcast over the country.

NEW YORK.

Reuben E. Fenton Elected United States Senator.

ALBANY, Jan. 19.—Reuben E. Fenton was to-day elected United States Senator. The House voted—Fenton, 73; H. C. Murphy, 45. The Senate voted—Fenton, 15; Murphy, 10; H. S. Randall, 1, cast by Senator Murphy.

FROM MISSOURI.

General Schurz Elected United States Senator.

ST LOUIS, Jan. 19.—General Schurz was to-day elected United States Senator, receiving the entire radical vote of both houses. The Democrats voted for John S. Phelps.

From Ohio.

CLEVELAND, Jan. 19.—The Supreme Court at Columbus to-day refused to grant a new trial in the case of Lewis Davis, convicted of the murder of David Skinner, at Independence, Ohio, and he will be executed on February 4.

Ship News.

NEW YORK, Jan. 19.—Arrived, steamship Nebraska, from Liverpool.

The New York Money Market.

From the Times.

"The prevailing rate for money to the broker to-day was 7 per cent., at which there was a fair demand on miscellaneous collateral. The exceptions, on call loan, were on the public funds at 6 per cent., but the rule of the market is seldom departed from. The sales on merchant paper, outside of bank, range at 7½@9 per cent. for select names, and none others have much currency.

"The public funds of the United States were in active demand. The sales of 5-20s of 1867 at 109 per cent. were $600,000, and the market left off 108¾ per cent. The May and November 1864s advanced to 109½ per cent., and the 1862s to 113¼ per cent. The 5 per cent. 10-40s sold up to 107⅞ per cent.

"The Southern State bonds showed some hesitation in the early part of the day, but at the close, with the exception of Tennessees, the course of the market was again upward.

"The railways opened generally weak, and there was quite a bearish spirit manifested up to about 1 o'clock, when the market began to turn, and later in the day the stock of New York Central, which leads the market, selling up to 164@164½ per cent., after being down to 162@161½ per cent. in the forenoon. The North-west stocks were pressed at the early boards and some of the other Western lines comparatively weak. The New York and Western roads left off comparatively strong."